The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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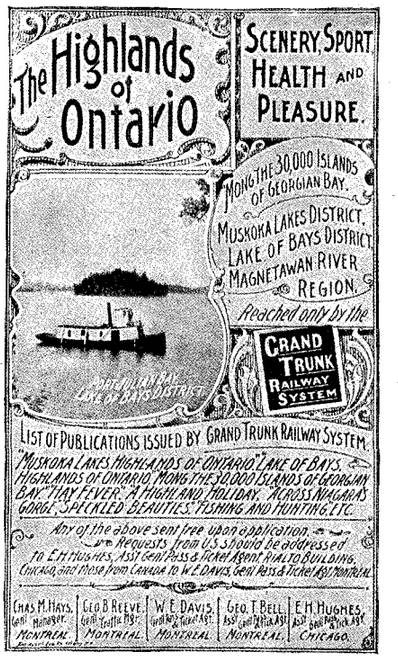
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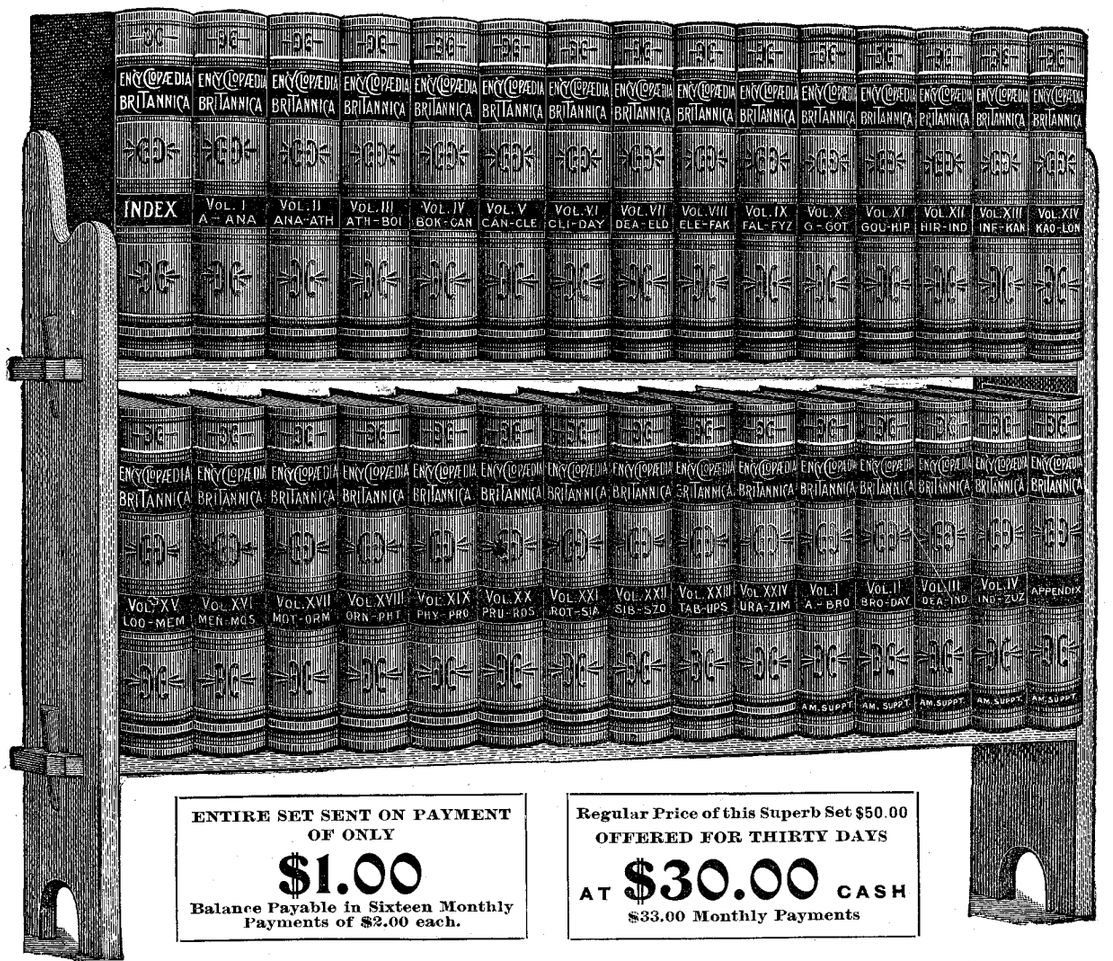

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESULTS AT THE HAGUE.

THE American press takes a rather somber view of the prospects of any definite success at the disarmament conference. If the reports sent out by the newspaper correspondents are correct, the plan for limiting armaments will fail utterly, and even the American proposal for the protection of private property at sea will be "laid on the table" for the consideration of some future conference. An arbitration tribunal, temporary or permanent, seems likely to result, but there is much doubt whether such a tribunal will have any real force. Henry Norman, the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, for example, says of the proposed tribunal:

"What probability is there of first-class disputes being submitted to it? The great dangers to peace in Europe are three: First, the question of Alsace-Lorraine; second, the Eastern question, that is, the breaking up of the Turkish empire, precipitated by disorders in the Balkans; and, third, the advance of Russia; and in Asia, two, namely, the rivalry of Russia and England for predominance in China and the almost inevitable struggle between Russia and Japan. Would any one of these be submitted by disputants to arbitration? In view of the fact that England will not arbitrate about the Transvaal nor America about an Alaskan boundary, and that only with the greatest difficulty were Chile and Argentina coerced into referring to arbitration their frontier dispute, the answer must be obviously in the negative. The Czar's principal inspiration in calling the congress was for the arrest of armaments. This has totally broken down, altho the delegates have, with natural diplomacy, made the collapse as palatable to the Czar as possible in view of his undoubted sincerity and lofty aim. William T. Stead telegraphs to-day that many delegates forebode that the net result of the conference will be to make Social Democrats more confident than ever. 'The conference, they will say, has countersigned the confession of its own impotence. At the same time that it affirms the urgency of the need for a remedy, it is powerless to supply it.'"

No Laws in War.—"Of course any two or more of the powers could agree among themselves—and it could be done quite as well without as with this conference—to arbitrate their mutual differences, but it would have no effect or force upon those who refused to come into the scheme, not even upon the most insignificant of them. Nothing less than unanimity of the greatest powers could make such a scheme international law, and even at that it would be without effect unless the powers were also unanimously willing and determined to enforce it, in case of need, by a war of vastly greater proportions and greater disasters and calamities than the one it was intended to prevent, which would reduce the whole affair to a monstrous and horrible absurdity.

"The projected ameliorations of the conditions of war on sea and land are, most of them, equally beyond reach. All those which have heretofore been practised by the civilized nations by mutual consent are confined to the abstention from doing things, which are cruel in themselves, it is true, but which long experience has shown have no sort of offensive or defensive value. They have never extended to actions by which one belligerent can effectively cripple the other. The poisoning of wells, the slaughter or mutilation of prisoners, the use of explosive bullets, the sacking of captured cities, the seizure or destruction of private property of non-combatants, the covert assassination of the enemy's leaders, and similar savage acts, are no longer practised, not so much because public morality revolted at these atrocities, as because the experience of expert military men recognized that they have no value as means of crushing an opponent. The law of nations which prohibit them has, however, no force when a commander discovers that peculiar conditions make one of them effective, as, for instance, when a whole province is swept clean of all human sustenance to reduce an enemy to powerlessness, or when a city which proves to be otherwise incorrigible is reduced to ashes. The explosive bullet was tabooed because much more effective methods for killing or disabling are in the hands of every army. The explosive shell is a hundred times as cruel as the explosive bullet, but it is also a hundred times more effective, and consequently no one dreams of forbidding its use. Indeed, every modern weapon, every war invention our age has produced, is more savage and more cruel than any of the things which have been forbidden. What primitive war of savages ever presented so pitifully cruel a spectacle as the wretched Spaniards roasting alive in their burning ships at Santiago, fired by our fearful weapons? In short, the only object of war is to kill and to destroy, and the world will never give up any means, howsoever cruel, howsoever atrocious, by which one army may be more quickly and effectively dispose of its opponent and reduce him to helplessness. The conference may make some slight additions to the terms of the Geneva convention whereby the dum-dum bullet, a missile greatly inferior to those in general use as against modern armies, will be prohibited; but even that may still be continued by England against the savage peoples upon whom she now wars almost exclusively, because the ordinary bullets do not stop those virile savages as they do the more delicate European soldiers. And that will be the sum of the great Peace Conference's accomplishments."—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

Arbitration as an Apology.—"Not a single proposition of any consequence has been so far adopted by a full commission; and the most sanguine promoters of the conference begin now to despair of the adoption of any one important proposition. It is possible, of course, that, to escape the ridicule of the world, the delegates may agree in a general way to some quasi-millennial scheme, such as arbitration; but the agreement will be only for buncombe, it will not be intended to effect any genuine result, its sole object will be to save the credit of the delegates in the eyes of the nations. It would be a cause of laughter if the conference after several months of incubation could show no result

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of its labors; and it will display an imitation chick if it can not hatch a real one.

"Arbitration is to be the last ditch of the conference. If the delegates can not make a successful stand anywhere else, they will make a stand there, for their own reputation. But the arbitration which they will adopt will not amount to anything; it will be a merely voluntary agreement to arbitrate the least important differences of nations, and it will not even call for the services of a permanent arbitration court. The delegates are to adjourn this week; and when they adjourn, it will not be of course because the conference has proved to be an utter failure; oh, no, its adjournment will be that the delegations may have an opportunity of consulting with their home governments! This ostensible cause of adjournment will save the delegates' *amour propre*, and will probably serve as an excuse for the egregious fiasco as well as anything else.

"But the conference is a flat failure, as it was bound to be."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Yet Its Moral Influence Counts.—"It is great gain to have exhibited, on the most conspicuous stage, the standard of public opinion in the most advanced nations on such subjects as arbitration and mediation, humane treatment of prisoners and wounded in naval battles, and respect for the rights of private property, whether enemy's or neutral's, on sea as on land. Few persons expected present agreement of the nations represented in the conference on these points, but their discussion has brought future establishment of them much nearer. The public opinion of one generation is the law of the next, even in the jurisprudence of nations, which grows more slowly than municipal law, because agreement to it must be unanimous; the majority can not make law for the minority. It is a long step forward, therefore, to have demonstration that most of the nations favor adoption of more just and humane rules of war on all these points, and the demonstration will have wholesome influence on public opinion, even in the dissenting states. . . . . .

"It is certain that the moral influence of the Peace Congress will be visible in the practise of nations that may go to war hereafter. Nations do many things in deference to the world's moral standards that they will not bind themselves in advance to do. A notable example of this was the adhesion of Spain to the principles of the declaration of Paris in the late war, as well as the zeal with which both combatants exceeded the obligations of the Geneva convention in saving the wounded after naval battle. The most stubborn dissenter from formal agreement will be under moral obligation to go furthest in efforts to avert, humanize, and limit war. Probably the next great conflict will do far more than The Hague conference could do in all these directions."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Peirce Crosby
Rear Admk.
U.S. Navy

Died at Washington, June 15.

American Influence Less than Supposed.—"The United States has not been humiliated, perhaps, by the other powers at The Hague, but it has been clearly demonstrated that the Washington Government has no influence whatever with the nations of Europe when it comes to advising the abandonment of long-established customs. With a good deal more of flourish than consideration for the intelligence of their fellow commissioners, the Americans entered the congress to tell the other powers how war should and should not be conducted. An elaborate plan was formulated to bind all nations to protect private property on the high seas, except contraband articles, in times of war, and the proposition was submitted to the congress with an air of self-sufficiency which implied no doubt whatever that the powers would quickly jump at the Americans' wise and glorious discovery. The Americans were listened to patiently and courteously as they unwound their theme from the reel of oratorical finish, and then came the response by all the nations of Europe, which was, in effect, 'Not any of that sort of thing for us.'

"Even Great Britain, our supposed confidential friend and co-partner in various prospective ventures, refused seriously to consider the proposition. Private property on land might be respected in time of war, but ships fat with rich merchandise, precious metals, and other things of value, including the ships themselves, should never sail past a British war-boat, and to this all the other powers of the Old World said amen. Great Britain's anxiety for an Anglo-American offensive and defensive alliance should have prompted her commissioners to give the Americans a 'tip' so that they might unreel their beautiful discovery with less self-important satisfaction to themselves, and thus escape a sitting down upon before all the world. But our British cousin-brother did nothing of the kind. He sat quietly but attentively through it all with a ready-made 'no' to drop upon the devoted heads of our distinguished representatives. And so the old rule to run down and appropriate the merchantmen of the enemy will remain in force, the eloquence of America's commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

Nebraska's New Employment Law.—An example of the attempts of the state legislatures to deal with labor problems comes from Nebraska, where the working of a law that went into effect July 1, dealing with the employment of women, is attracting interest. The Chicago *Times-Herald* says of it:

"The dangers attending the attempts of legislatures to correct industrial inequalities and to govern the relations between employers and employees by legislation are illustrated by the new Nebraska employment law, which aims to regulate the employment of women in the various industrial and mercantile establishments of the State. The law . . . is sweeping in its provisions. It not only regulates and limits the hours of employment of women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, but requires every employer to provide suitable seats for them to occupy during working hours. Heavy penalties are provided for infractions of the law.

"The law was doubtless conceived in a most commendable spirit to protect women workers from the oppressive exactions of inhuman employers. The motive behind its enactment was the amelioration of the hardships to which women employees are subjected, but, like all laws of this character, there is danger that its drastic provisions will defeat the purposes of the law, and instead of improving conditions of female labor will throw thousands of women out of employment. Proprietors of big mercantile establishments declare their inability to comply with the provisions of the law, and are therefore compelled to displace women with men. Even tho the women protest their indifference to the law and their willingness to work under former conditions, the employers can not afford to take the risk of being continually arrested and subjected to heavy fines."

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WILL THE PHILIPPINES PAY?

MR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, late chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, doubts whether our islands in the far East will ever fulfil the rosy prophecies that have been freely made as to their commercial future. Many of the most earnest expansionists, notably Whitelaw Reid, one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated for the islands, have based their expansion arguments upon the great commercial benefits supposed to be in store for us in the Philippines. Mr. Ford, who writes in *Harper's Magazine*, thinks that these expectations will not be realized. If wisely administered, the islands may sell considerable amounts of their products in Asia, but Mr. Ford sees little prospect that commerce will greatly increase between the Philippines and our Pacific coast. Our trade with the islands in 1898 was less than $5,000,000; while in addition to the $20,000,000 we paid for them, it is estimated that they have been costing us since February 4, in war expenses, $2,000,000 a week or more. As to what figure the natives will cut in the commercial advance Mr. Ford says:

A population that can never be assimilated, and whose most active industry is rebellion against foreign domination promises little in the way of progress through internal change other than through extermination. This may be accomplished by war, by labor akin to slavery, or by contact with a higher civilization and its consequent disastrous results to the weaker race. Even if the native population be subdued, they will make unwilling toilers; if driven out of the larger and more fertile islands, some form of labor must take their place. It will not be American, it will not be European, for it can not be either. It must be Asiatic; and, if left to a free settlement, would be Chinese. Yet our laws as applied to the Hawaiian Islands prohibit the introduction of Chinese, and is it right to apply another rule to the Philippines—American territory? Yet this question of labor is the most important one to be faced."

The exact state of our trade with the islands before the Spanish war is briefly sketched as follows:

"Products take care of themselves. Climate and soil and mild pressure of commercial exchanges have determined that the Philippines should contribute to the world's trade a few leading commodities. The most important is hemp, a natural monopoly; for tho many species of this plant are found in the tropics, none produces the same or as good a fiber as is obtained in the Philippines. More than that, attempts to raise this particular variety elsewhere have failed. The value of the exports of hemp in 1897 was $8,500,000, and a nearly equal value of sugar was also exported ($7,000,000), these two commodities making nearly 74 per cent. of the value of the total exports. If three other items be taken from the export tables—copra ($2,687,978), tobacco in leaf ($1,323,445), and cigars ($805,000)—about 97 per cent. of the entire export value is accounted for, and every leading article entering into the export movement.

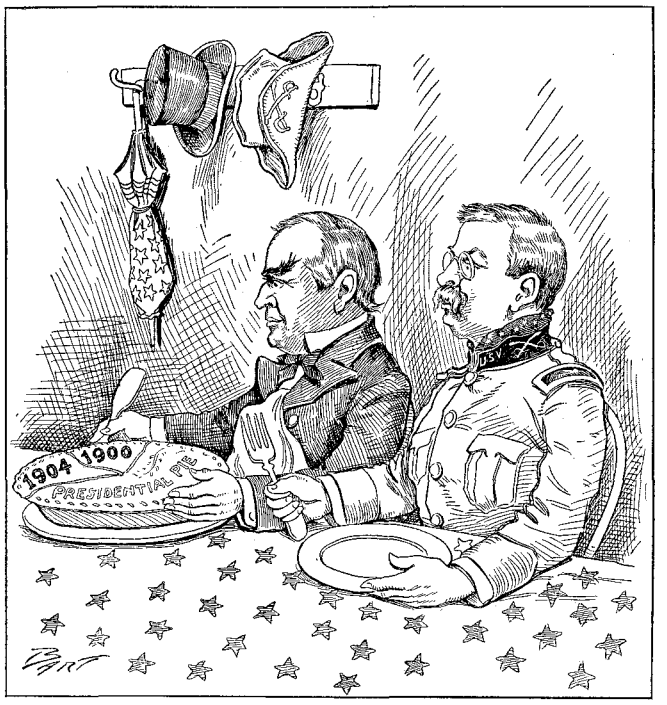
"This is a narrow foundation on which to build a great export commerce in which the United States looks to have an immediate interest. It is well to remember that the best direction of our foreign trade is toward Europe, and in that direction moved in 1898 nearly 70 per cent. of the value of the total import and export commerce. Of the $635,000,000 of imports, $4,100,000 came from the Philippine Islands; and of the $1,255,000,000 of exports, less than $150,000 went to those new possessions, whose benefits to our commerce we hear sung on every side. Such a combined trade is not to be measured by percentages; it could disappear entirely and not be missed in the totals. The material of this trade, on examination, appears in quite as disappointing a light. Of Manila hemp, it is safe to say the United States gets all that it needs, and at as low cost as can be expected. Great Britain and ourselves are the only two buyers of this product, and while its uses may be extended, it is not likely to be in such a demand as to double its present importance in European and American markets.

"About one half of our imports from the Philippines is represented by hemp; and sugar will bring the average to 98 per cent. of the whole import. A little coffee, indigo, and tobacco will complete the count of articles entering into this trade. In 1893 the United States was third in importance among the countries receiving Philippine products, being surpassed by the United Kingdom (45 per cent. of the total), China, including Hongkong (22 per cent.). Counting in Spain, the four countries took a little less than 90 per cent. of all the exports of the islands. With Egypt, 95 per cent. of the total will be covered."

We have found that we can buy many Philippine products elsewhere cheaper than they can be produced in the Philippines:

"It is to be noted that some of these exports come to the United States in very small amounts, altho taken freely by other countries. A striking fact is the decline in the trade of the United States in certain commodities at one time favored. Coffee was for many years imported, but is not mentioned in recent returns, save occasionally and in small quantities. Indigo, hides and skins, dyewoods, and even tobacco have shown the same disposition to disappear. The imports of sugar were much larger between 1880 and 1890 than they have been since. This is not to be attributed to mismanagement by Spain so much as to the competition of other and more favorably situated producers. Hemp has always held its own—a monopoly. Sugar has been produced

MR. BRYAN: "I stand just where I stood three years ago."—*The Post, Washington.*



TEDDY: "That's right, Mac; help yourself to the pie and pass it on."
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES IN CARTOON.

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in larger quantities, but its market in the United States is small, that in the United Kingdom, now about the same as our own, is shrinking, and the markets of Asia are growing. At present, as much as 600,000,000 pounds could be obtained from this source; but less than one fourth of that quantity is absorbed by the United States. All the copra is sent to Europe and Asia; Spain, where a strict monopoly exists, takes the larger share of the leaf-tobacco export, while Asia takes the cigars. To Spain is sent the sugar, and to China the dyewoods. When the entire trade is balanced, Europe and the United States have taken 68.5 per cent., and all the rest of the world 31.5 per cent. of the exports."

So much for the trade in the past; what of its future possibilities? Mr. Ford writes:

"With a change of ownership, and free trade, it may be assumed that the export interest remains as it is. What future has it? Hemp is unassailable and may double its output. Sugar, shut out from European markets, and not wanted in the United States, must seek an enlarged sale in Asia, and in competition with other islands—the Dutch and British—suffering from the same closure of the markets they once enjoyed. Copra promises well, but it must be multiplied five times in value to touch the ten-million-dollar mark. All other products combined will not give $2,000,000. The magic of a sugar bounty will not work wonders here; and no favors of a free market will increase to an appreciable extent the exports of other products. It will be many years before the total can exceed $25,000,000, and of that the United States can not take $10,000,000.

"Nor does the import interest promise greater elasticity. The largest import on record was that of 1881, when it was $18,500,000, and 4 per cent. of that sum was credited to the United States. As sufficient rice is not grown for the needs of the people, it is imported; but wines, flour, and provisions are also important food imports, but in none of these items, save some flour, do we have a share. More than $7,000,000 in cotton goods is imported in a year, but that coming from the United States has never touched $21,000. Spain and the United Kingdom held almost a monopoly between them. With Spain out of the race, and the same equal conditions of entry for English and American cottons as have existed in the past, what prospect is there of our wresting this trade to our mill products? In looking over the long list of imports into the islands from Europe, it is seen that they constitute what is required by the white man, and the increase will be slow, dependent upon the possibilities of a producing and commercial phase that has not yet been even approached."

"This phase," says Mr. Ford, "is one on which I have dwelt before, and which becomes clearer the more I study the question. Whatever profit is to be derived from these islands must be sought in Asia and not in Europe." He continues:

"This reverses our whole experience, for in Europe are found our best buyers and sellers. Yet on this reversal of policy alone can I see any future for these Philippines. We must grow what Asia wants, and establish factories to make what Asia will buy. The French recognize this, and have just floated a loan with which to build cotton-mills in Tonkin and Indo-China, employing Chinese cotton and Chinese labor. Even Japan, in the treaty of Shimonosaki, obtained an express concession of possible future importance: 'Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns, and ports of China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery, paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.' If the United States intends to make the Philippines great importing islands, it must be by centering the intention in Asiatic products. British India no sooner began to manufacture on her own account than she turned to China and Japan for a market.

"In this light it is useless to look for the rise of a great free port in the Philippines. 'Manila,' says an enthusiast, 'should be the mart of Eastern Asia.' No, I answer, for Hongkong and Singapore are already in possession, and offer every facility that Manila can afford. We have a great historical parallel. Was America made commercially from Cat Island or San Domingo? Have the West Indies of any power been a lasting factor in European trade? Have not such as were prominent become so only under prohibitions, trade monopolies, exclusive tariffs, and navigation laws? What open ports existed? The Havana rose to importance because of the immense Spanish possessions near at hand, or monopolized trade. Yet with all England's possessions in North America no great port arose. Curaçoa and Carthagena became ports through smuggling, as have some in late years on a smaller scale, through their endeavors to counteract Spanish restrictions. Under free competition one and all have lost this factitious advantage and found their level; but they cater to American rather than to European commerce. There is little reason to look for other results in the Philippines. They face toward Asia, not toward California, and face a coast bristling with undetermined claims of occupation, of protection, and of spheres of influence—containing promise of many things other than 'open ports.'"

Free trade, Mr. Ford thinks, is the logical policy for the islands. He says:

"What, then, must be the trade policy of the United States with the Philippines? It would be absurd to extend the navigation laws to them; equally absurd to apply the Chinese exclusion act. No system of bounties, direct or indirect, will suffice to favor the growth of solid trade connections in natural products. Native industries are of no account, and even with coal and iron it does not follow that rails or machinery could be made in competition with our home products. A native mill for making cottons would employ a small amount of capital, but beyond that can not favor the mother country. The markets for the cloths made in those mills must depend upon the favor of the powers who are parceling China among themselves, and whose claims have now preempted the whole Chinese coast and command all the leading ports on coast and frontiers.

"I can see but one policy to pursue—that of free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition. . . . The example of a corrupt use of tariff legislation should not be extended to these new possessions."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

THE feeling of solidarity and mutual good-will that seemed to spring up spontaneously between the two great English-speaking nations with the beginning of the war with Spain, and the alliance or "understanding" that was freely talked of, have made a stir in Russia; and Mr. Vladimir Holmstrem, a Russian writer, appeals to us through *The North American Review* to beware of England's false friendship. Russia, he declares, has ever been a true and disinterested friend of America, her strategic situation is similar to ours, her political and ethical ideals are of the same high quality, and, most important of all, the benevolent attitude of the two nations toward subject-peoples is identical. He advocates, therefore, a Russo-American "understanding." England, he argues, is a rapacious nation, engaged in a ruthless career of conquest, and desires our friendship merely to aid her in her selfish schemes. He undertakes to demonstrate the avaricious character of the British expansion policy by reviewing, at some length, the British policy in China. England, according to Mr. Holmstrem, was the originator of the scheme to cut up China and divide it among the powers; and her slogan of "the open door" is raised merely to drown out the righteous protests of Russia, who would like to preserve China a nation. Russia's expansion is a "peaceful movement, bearing with it the seeds of culture for barbarous tribes."

After remarking upon the many symptoms of friendship and good-will between Russia and the United States, Mr. Holmstrem points out the qualities that the two nations have in common:

"The position of Russia and of the United States in their respective continents is identical. Both are self-contained, self-supporting communities, with a destiny naturally imposed upon them by the prominent place they occupy, each in its own sphere and within its boundaries. Their expansion in their respective continents has been a natural movement, paralleled only in the case of China; it has been peaceful in the main and brought enlightenment and the higher civilization in its train. I have shown elsewhere what the character of Russian expansion in Asia has

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SENATOR SAMUEL PASCO, OF FLORIDA.
LIEUT.-COL. O. H. ERNST, U. S. ARMY.
PROF. LEWIS M. HAUPT, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PROF. WILLIAM H. BURR, OF CONNECTICUT.
REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, CHAIRMAN.
PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
GEORGE S. MORRISON, OF NEW YORK.
COL. P. C. HAINS, U. S. ARMY.
ALFRED NOBLE, OF ILLINOIS.

NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

been. The wars that Russia waged in Europe were carried on in self-defense against the pressure of the Teutonic order, against the Swedes, the Poles, and the Turks. Russia saved Europe from the hordes of Asia, and the mere fact of her growth enabled the Balkan states to throw off the Turkish yoke, the weight of which was once felt as far as the walls of Vienna. The peaceable disposition of Russian Europe is evident from the fact that during the whole of the present century Russia has never been the aggressor in Europe: other nations have risen in arms against her, but with no success worth mentioning. Continuing to demonstrate the identity of the positions of Russia and the United States we must remark that both these countries, as well as China, are, each in its own sphere, a world, a universe, wherein various races and creeds are brought together into a harmonious whole, and I sometimes think that if ever the union of the churches were to become an accomplished fact, it would be in America. Both countries, too, afford opportunities for liberty in the highest sense of the word, as founded on genuine equality of rights, and certainly realize this idea more than any other country. The Czardom of Russia rests on a democratic foundation; the Russian Czars have always fought for the masses against the classes, whenever the latter have shown a tendency to oligarchy and caste exclusiveness. The Czar is always the Czar of the commons, of the common people whom he has freed from serfdom, altho it is admitted that existence of the classes is a condition of regular and healthy life for the community. Our nihilists are maniacs in their good intentions, corresponding to the anarchists of Western civilization; as are the latter, so are the former, the expression of some unhealthy symptom in the life of the nation.

"The identity of interests between our respective countries springs from their requirements, as self-supporting communities, in the best conditions for the development of their faculties and the fulfilment of their destiny. Russia and the United States have a common interest in seeing the road they follow cleared from obstacles without their coming into conflict with one another."

The plan of the proposed *entente* is then outlined by Mr. Holmstrem as follows:

"The Russo-American understanding we now advocate is no

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alliance, no agreement on all or some points or, indeed, on any particular point, but simply cooperation of a spiritual nature founded on mutual good-will and a strong inclination to keep the peace on every occasion. We have common foes, bent on mischief, as Americans will soon realize on their own continent; it would be well for us to reach one another a helping hand where needed."

There is a deep ethical side to the Asiatic problem, according to Mr. Holmstrem's view, which should influence America, with our strong religious and humanitarian principles. Religion has its springs in the East, and if we ruthlessly destroy the Oriental nations in our march of conquest, we commit ethical suicide by destroying the origins of our religion. He says:

"Our close relationship with the Asiatics imparts to our advance in their direction the character of a communion with the sources of our individuality, with the vital creative forces of spiritual greatness which were in a condition of dissolution for want of any inner creative work in the Asiatic native. We seek to unite in spirit with the races which carry in them the seeds of our national individuality. It is a brotherly union with a civilizing influence that we seek—one that has for its object the preservation to the Asiatic races of their originality, with a view to their participation in our common life and to their spiritual regeneration as well as ours. We must not forget that it was from Asia that the glorious principles of truth, of faith, and of love were sent into the world for the salvation of mankind. Accordingly, the idea of intercommunion with the Asiatic races should be the object of every Christian and really civilized nation."

If our expansion policy shall aim to preserve and help the peoples in its path, we shall ourselves be helped by it; if it becomes a career of conquest, we will feel its evil effects:

"The political forms inherited from the ancient world by the United States, in order to be living forms, the American democracy itself in order to be something whole and undivided, must keep in touch with the spiritual forces which are the symbol of unity—yea! which are unity itself—and which underlay that ancient civilization; the Americans must look far back and far into the Asiatic East in order to shape their progress. As Emerson said: 'He that will do anything well must come to it from a higher ground.'

"If the Americans view their progress toward Asia and their participation in the Asiatic question in the way I have indicated, this movement will mean to them increase of power and spiritual renovation, and will be heartily welcomed by the Russians. On the other hand, if they follow the lead of Great Britain and view their advance in the Asiatic East in the Western Anglo-German sense, as that of conquerors coming with the 'mailed fist' to subdue the Oriental nations, dealing death and destruction to their spiritual individuality, then will they simply be committing suicide; they will destroy the foundations of their state and endanger their democracy, which will die out as Western imperialism gains ground.

"Psychological and philosophical conceptions, it is true, are rarely grasped by the masses, whose advance is guided by some catchword or truism. But a '*mot d'ordre*' may bear a special meaning and have a moral sense; in this instance siding with England will mean the destruction of China by revolutionary methods—and such destruction is not in the interests of the United States; it will also mean 'murder for gain' in the name of trade. On the other hand, cooperation with Russia, the interest of which in upholding the existence of China is of vital importance, will mean the preservation and strengthening of America's glorious traditions of peace and development along the lines of national conservatism, it will strengthen the true spirit of Christianity and healthy democracy.

"May Heaven preserve America from the curse of Western imperialism with which England is now tempting her!"

MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH E. WHEELER,
Ordered to report for duty at Manila.

WHAT THE "SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS" ARE DOING.

THE "Social Settlements" in our great cities are pretty generally recognized as founded on the principle of studying a problem where it exists. Few of the general public, however, have definite ideas as to what the settlements aim to accomplish as a result of this study. They are sometimes spoken of as "sociological laboratories," as if the aim were to formulate a classified system of knowledge; sometimes they are considered as an advanced form of organization for charity disbursement, and again they are sometimes represented as an effort to help the poor to help themselves—to teach them to rise to higher planes of life and thought by their own efforts. This last conception, according to Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House Settlement in Chicago, is the correct one. True, the aim of the settlements is scientific, artistic, literary; but only for the sake of people who can be helped thereby; not for the sake of literature, art, or science. Miss Addams, writing in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia), says:

"The ideal and developed Settlement would attempt to test the value of human knowledge by action and realization, quite as the complete and ideal university would concern itself with the discovery of knowledge in all branches. The Settlement stands for application as opposed to research; for emotion as opposed to abstraction, for universal interest as opposed to specialization. This certainly claims too much, absurdly too much, for a settlement, in the light of its achievements, but perhaps not in the light of its possibilities.

"This, then, will be my definition of the Settlement: that it is an attempt to express the meaning of life in terms of life itself, in forms of activity."

The Social Settlement is not content with giving the poor more money, more light, better air, and less bacteria, but aims to raise and broaden the mental and spiritual elements of their natures:

"The application which I have in mind is one which can not be measured by its money-making value. I have in mind an application to a given neighborhood of the solace of literature, of the

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uplift of the imagination, and of the historic consciousness which gives its possessor a sense of connection with the men of the past who have thought and acted, an application of the stern mandates of science, not only to the conditions of sewers and the care of alleys, but to the methods of life and thought; the application of the metaphysic not only to the speculations of the philosopher, but to the events of the passing moment; the application of the moral code to the material life, the transforming of the economic relation into an ethical relation until the sense that religion itself embraces all relations, including the ungodly industrial relation, has become common property."

In some cities attempts to better the condition of the poor are made by free lectures; but the Settlement workers find that the application of knowledge without the statement of it is better than statement without application. To show how far the Settlement idea is from that of many worthy educators, Miss Addams gives this illustration:

"Permit me to illustrate from a group of Italian women who bring their underdeveloped children several times a week to Hull House for sanitary treatment, under the direction of a physician. It has been possible to teach some of these women to feed their children oatmeal instead of tea-soaked bread, but it has been done, not by statement at all but by a series of gay little Sunday morning breakfasts given to a group of them in the Hull House nursery. A nutritious diet was thus substituted for an inferior one by a social method. At the same time it was found that certain of the women hung bags of salt about their children's necks, to keep off the evil eye, which was supposed to give the children crooked legs at first, and in the end to cause them to waste away. The salt bags gradually disappeared under the influence of baths and cod-liver oil. In short, rachitis was skilfully arrested, and without mention that disease was caused not by evil eye but by lack of cleanliness and nutrition, and without passing through the intermediate belief that disease was sent by Providence, the women form a little center for the intelligent care of children, which is making itself felt in the Italian colony. Knowledge was applied in both cases, but scarcely as the statistician would have applied it."

It will be seen that the aim of the scientist engaged in learning for learning's sake is quite different. Miss Addams continues:

"The residents [of the Social Settlement] are actuated, not by a vague desire to do good which may distinguish the philanthropist, nor by that thirst for data and analysis of the situation which so often distinguishes the 'sociologist,' but by the more intimate and human desire that the workingman, quite aside from the question of the unemployed or the minimum wage, shall have secured to him powers of life and enjoyment, after he has painstakingly earned his subsistence; that he shall have an opportunity to develop those higher moral and intellectual qualities upon which depend the free aspects and values of living."

The Settlement is led by this aim to teach the poor a higher theory of politics than that taught by the ward politician; and the Settlement workers are themselves led to a realization of the fact that politics is politics in all gradations of society, and that the business man who "swears off" his taxes or helps buy the legislature is not very far different from the man whose political iniquities are less reputable. Miss Addams closes by saying of the Social Settlement that:

"Its social relations are successful as it touches to life the dreary and isolated, and brings them into a fuller participation of the common inheritance. Its teaching is successful as it makes easy and available that which was difficult and remote. Its most valuable function as yet lies along the line of interpretation and synthesis."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE favorite fish of the anti-expansionist coterie is carp.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WHAT the Peace Congress should have done was to appoint judges and debate for points.—*The News, Detroit.*

TO raise money Spain has sold several of her war-ships and a lot of others are in soak.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

SECRETARY ALGER has one strong claim to a seat in the Senate—he can not make a speech.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"DO you think," said he, "that one can live in New York and remain absolutely ignorant of the ways of this wicked world?" "No," was the answer, "not unless he happens to be chief of police."—*The Star, Washington.*

A COLUMBIA College professor claims to have communicated with the dead. He neglects, however to specify whether the person at the other end of the line was John J. Ingalls or Arthur Sewall.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"WHO'S BEEN A-MONKEYING WITH MY BELL?"—*The World, New York.*

UNCLE SAM: "So I see."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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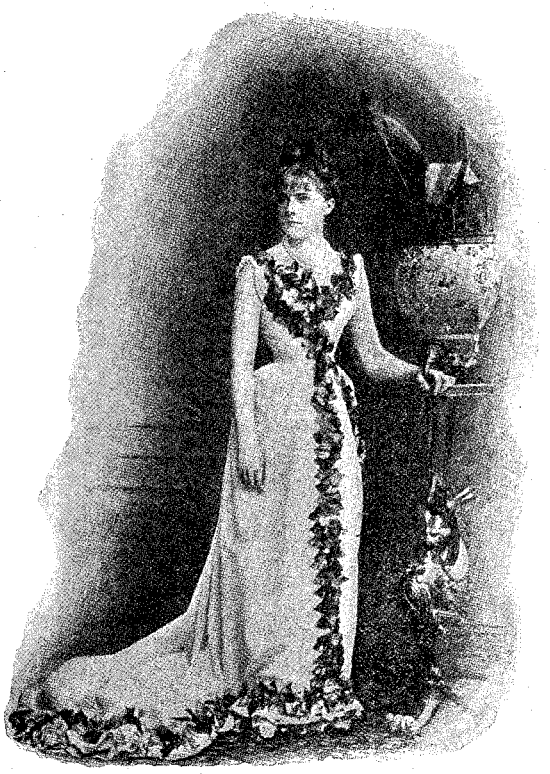
LETTERS AND ART.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF IN PARIS.

SOME new facts about Marie Bashkirtseff's life as an art student are given by Mr. J. J. Conway in the last number of *Quartier Latin*, based on the writer's personal acquaintance with several of her instructors and friends in the Julian schools of Paris. According to Mr. Conway, this remarkable young girl, who died at twenty-three, is still much talked of in Paris, and the



MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

studios she frequented are sought by many American and other literary pilgrims. He thus writes of her extraordinary mental powers:

"She was a female Admirable Crichton. It is said that Russian children have no childhood. Marie Bashkirtseff was certainly very precocious. She knew Greek and Latin, she spoke five living languages, she sang with all the art of a finished singer, she played six different instruments well. We read with astonishment of the marvelous memory of Lord Macaulay, who used to test and train that mental faculty by repeating Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Marie Bashkirtseff performed feats of memory almost as wonderful. Often after having returned from a long visit to the Chamber of Deputies she amused her companions of the studio by repeating one of the *séances*. Taking the part of each speaker, she would reproduce not only his speech, but also his gestures and attitudes and mannerisms, the inflections of his voice and the various tricks of his oratory, to the uproarious delight of her fellow students."

Mr. Conway gives a number of anecdotes of Marie which he learned from M. Fleury, who is still an instructor in the Julian schools. The latter thus speaks of her reported love episode with her fellow pupil Bastien Lepage:

"There was something in her life which made her crave for change. Shortly before her death she went from painting to sculpture. The impression was that Marie Bashkirtseff had had a love affair, and that it left a strange impress upon her proud spirit. Yet it does not seem to have been a disappointment in love which sent her to study art as a distraction. Were distraction the impelling cause, she could never have succeeded so well. She loved art for art's sake. She had an exquisite voice, which somehow became impaired, and then she gave a more undivided attention to her art. The girls at the studio used to gossip about an unhappy love affair, and because of it, they played the rôle of the magnanimous, and pretended to overlook what they called rudeness, but what was in reality the eccentricities of genius. One of the reasons why her fellow students reveled in a little feminine tittle-tattle about her was because she did not think women sufficiently intellectual, and preferred the company of men. Another reason was because the nude model used to have to take up attitudes at her orders, given in frank and fearless fashion, perfectly intelligible to a mind thoroughly imbued with the artistic spirit, but slightly shocking, perhaps, even to the average girl student. The name of Bastien Lepage is sometimes mentioned in connection with hers. There is no evidence that she was in love with him. The fact that he was extremely ugly would not have deterred her from loving him, for she liked extremes, and her artistic eye could see in superlative ugliness the point where it meets beauty. A commonplace man she could never love; an unqualifiedly ugly man, yes! The truth seems to be that she admired the talent of Bastien Lepage, and for this reason she liked to work with him. At all events she knew him for a short time only; and four weeks after her death poor Lepage followed her to the grave."

Indeed, in the opinion of her instructor, she was really incapable of feeling the influence of the blind god. M. Fleury relates some amusing anecdotes which he thinks show this. He says:

"Her intellectual development may have crushed the ordinary tendency of the young woman to have some hero of her heart. She was sought in marriage, but the wooing seems to have made no impress upon her further than to gratify a vanity. When a prince asked her for her hand she rejoiced, forgetful of the fact that Paris is the happy hunting-ground of all the European princes who are bankrupt in morals and in purse. Another evidence of her incapacity for romantic attachment is that when on a certain occasion two young and wealthy suitors presented themselves, she wrote to her father for advice, disclaiming all personal preference, and saying that both were the same to her. The woman who has outlived the susceptibility of early feeling, or the man who has passed his time amid the gay heartlessness of a dissipated life, could not be more apathetic to amorous attachment than was this lively young girl."

Mr. Conway concludes with the following story illustrative of her distaste for the thought of marriage and her high opinion of her own personal gifts, shown also so frankly in her letters:

"A hitherto unpublished anecdote told to me by one of her professors throws more light upon this aspect of the character of Marie Bashkirtseff. Her mother suggested marriage to her. She consulted her teacher, and the latter coincided with Mme. Bashkirtseff, whereupon the young woman said: 'What, you also! Can any one find a husband to suit me? He ought to be my equal in rank, in fortune, in talent, in knowledge, in ambition. More than that, he ought to be my superior. Where can you find such a man?' The professor, evidently subdued by this sublime torrent of self-appreciation, quite meekly admitted that he did not know where such matrimonial timber existed. 'Quite true, there is Gambetta,' he continued, 'but you would be an ill-assorted pair. You are a delicate and refined creature; you would be disgusted by contact with this gross man, who, doubtless, will one day be President of the republic.'"

Two Authors Who Have Doubles.—A series of fairy tales entitled "The Lively City o' Ligg," by Mr. Gelett Burgess, a San Franciscan who has recently come to New York, is appearing in *The Criterion* in this country, and in *The Queen* in England. The similarity of his name to that of an English writer has caused not a little confusion in the literary journals, witness this letter from the English author to the American *Bookman*:

"SIRS: I do not demand your sympathy, but I ask for it in all humility. A gentleman who, I believe, hails from California, is possessed of a very ready wit. He loves children; so do I. He writes nonsense; so do I. He is fain to have kinship with the fairies; I am already one of their best friends; free of their craft.

"Sometimes, in various periodicals, I sign my name; so does

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he. We have even clashed in the same issue of the same paper. His name—one must be courteous in these matters—is GELETT BURGESS. Mine is horribly similar—GILBERT BURGESS.

"I recently wrote some signed art criticisms in a daily paper concerning the pictures that should never have been painted at the Academy and New Gallery. To him, in many quarters, was accorded the discredit. He, telling monstrous child tales in a paper devoted to the interests of women generally and fashion-plates in particular, has made a great success. But part of this has been accredited to me.

"What am I to do?

"Shall I go to California and become a humorist under his name, or shall I persuade him to stay in this country and become a critic under my name?

"I respect him; but I fear him, seeing that he gets the credit of all my worst work and I get the credit of all his best. And he is bound to have his revenge.

"Perhaps you, sir, can arrange a meeting between us, so that we may be able to effect a compromise. For instance, a bond might be drawn up thus: I, in future, will sign Harold Brown; he, in his turn, will inscribe himself John Smith. I am, etc.,

"GILBERT BURGESS."

Another case of mistaken identity in Anglo-American letters is that of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose novel, "Affairs of State," is running serially in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and Mr. Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," and of the recently published and highly successful "Richard Carvel." The English Winston Churchill, who is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, will probably hereafter add "Spencer" to his first name.

THE COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

ONE of the New York daily papers has recently been collecting information as to the cost of obtaining an education at the leading colleges of the United States. It appears from the statistics collected that while great diversity prevails between various institutions as to the amount of money required, the absolutely necessary outlay is moderate even in the more expensive colleges, and many men in all of these institutions are able to pay for their education in whole or in part by their own work while there. We quote from an article in the Hartford *Courant* based on the statistics given in the New York *Tribune*:

"The only Western institutions represented in *The Tribune's* returns are the Leland Stanford Junior University (California) and the University of Michigan. The former reports a nominal yearly tuition fee, $20; average yearly expenditure of students, exclusive of clothing and railway fare, $225 to $300; no loan funds, no free rooms, no free scholarships; a faculty committee to assist students in getting work to do; 'a large number make their own way.' The University of Michigan reports small tuition fees, $30 to $45; a few free scholarships, 'no requirements'; many students at work for themselves in the city; yearly expenditure, $300 to $600."

Concerning colleges in the Middle States, *The Courant* says:

"The University of Pennsylvania last year gave 315 students $43,242 in free scholarships and fellowships. No requirement except good standing. No money loaned, no free rooms. Many students support themselves in part, and a few wholly. Average expenditure per year, exclusive of clothes, railway fares, etc., $450.

"Princeton University remits tuition and fees ($150 a year these come to) to 'prospective ministers and other worthy men of promise.' The other worthy men are expected to pay up after they get out into the world and begin to earn money. Many undergraduates obtain work as tutors, newspaper correspondents, etc. Yearly expenditure, exclusive of clothes, fares, and vacation outlays, $329 to $663. . . . . .

"Colgate University has a number of free scholarships, $60 to $90 a year. Requirements, good character and good standing in studies. Free rooms for prospective ministers. Students can earn one third of their yearly expenses, which need not exceed $250.

"Columbia University has 71 tuition scholarships in the academic department, 35 in school of applied science. Has also a loan fund; repayment of loans expected. Beneficiaries required to maintain good standing and good conduct. An employment committee assists needy students to get work. Average yearly expenditure per student, $550.

"Cornell University gives free tuition and free rooms to seniors and juniors of good standing in their studies and good habits. Has 36 two-year scholarships ($200) for freshmen, won by success in competitive examination. Has also 512 state tuition scholarships. Many students support themselves in part by waiting at table, shorthand, newspaper work, etc. A few pay their way entirely. Average yearly expenditure per student, $500.

"Hamilton College has no loan fund; 50 tuition scholarships; holders of these must be 'faithful and orderly'; hardly any chance for earning money while in college; some boys get through on $200 a year; it costs the majority from $273 to $380—clothes extra.

"Rochester University has free tuition scholarships, and makes loans (without interest) to needy students of good standing; abundant opportunities for earning money by collecting bills, waiting at table, taking care of furnaces, etc.; total yearly expenditure, $300 to $400, covering everything.

"Syracuse University has many tuition scholarships; makes loans; 'no special exactions'; one professor helps needy students to get work; yearly expenditure (clothes not included), $250 to $400.

"Union College reports many tuition scholarships and ten ($50 to $100) prize scholarships; beneficiaries required to maintain high rank in their classes; students who have employment just about earn their board; besides clothes and railway fares, their college year costs them $280 to $400."

As to the New England colleges, Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, Trinity, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Harvard, and Yale are represented in the returns:

"Amherst makes a free gift to prospective ministers of their tuition; has 100 tuition scholarships for other students of good character, habits, and standing; has some free rooms; makes loans at low rates; students have chances to earn money at tutoring, table-waiting, shorthand, care of buildings, etc., newspaper correspondence, agencies for laundries, sale of books, etc.; $500 a year will defray all necessary expenses.

"Bowdoin has 80 scholarships, $50 to $75 a year; 'no limit placed on habits or social privileges of recipients'; students getting employment in the library or laboratories can earn about one fourth of their expenses; these will be for the college year $300 to $400.

"Brown University has 100 tuition scholarships and a loan fund; often remits room rent in return for services about the college buildings; studiousness and economy required in the case of assisted students; some students earning money in various ways; average yearly expenditure, $500.

"Dartmouth has nearly 300 scholarships; those above $50 conditioned on class rank; some rooms at nominal rents; requirements, economy and total abstinence; work of one sort and another to be had by needy students; a few get through on less than $250 a year, several extravagant fellows spend more than $550, average expenditure about $400.

"Harvard: 206 scholarships, $60 to $400 apiece; large beneficiary and loan funds, distributed or loaned in sums of $40 to $250 to needy and promising undergraduates, freshmen (usually) barred; a faculty employment committee; some students earning money as stenographers, typewriters, reporters, private tutors, clerks, canvassers, and singers; yearly expenditure (exclusive of clothes, washing, books and stationery, laboratory charges, membership in societies, subscriptions and service), $358 to $1,035. 'I think it probable,' says the Harvard corresponding secretary, 'that the average student who belongs to societies and enters into college life generally spends about $1,000 a year. Our Trinity College has some tuition scholarships and some larger scholarships, but no loan fund. Good class standing and good conduct are required of scholarship-holders. Students who need to do so can earn one fourth of their expenses, which are $600 to $750 a year.'

"Wesleyan University remits tuition wholly or in part to two thirds of its undergraduates. Loan funds are available. 'Beneficiaries must be frugal in habits, total abstainers, and maintain

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good standing and conduct.' Many students entirely self-supporting; 35 per cent. of the whole undergraduate body earning money. Yearly expenditure, $325.

"Yale is pretty well off now for fellowships and prizes; remits all but $40 of term bills, in case of worthy students needing help; requires such students to be regular in attendance and studious; many such students earning money for themselves; average yearly expenditure about $600. Yale's dean writes: 'I think well of our system, and only wish we had larger funds for this purpose. As a rule the men who receive financial aid at Yale are among the best scholars in college, and among the most successful and useful of our graduates. There are hundreds of prominent Yale graduates scattered over the country who could not have gone through college without this assistance.'"

One of the questions asked of the college authorities was, "Do self-supporting students lose caste with the other students, or are such efforts approved by their well-to-do fellows?" All the replies received to the first part of this query were an unqualified *No*. We quote from *The Courant* as follows:

"The Harvard corresponding secretary writes: 'Many of the men here who have attained high social honors, many of the most popular men, have in great part worked their way through the college.' The register of the University of Pennsylvania writes: 'The student body here is a very democratic one, and I am sure that there is no less respect shown to students who are helping themselves through college than to those who are not.' A Cornell don writes: 'A number of our faculty were self-supporting students. Our librarians shoveled sand in student days. A professor of history worked as a printer in the days when we had a university press, and not only supported himself in Cornell, but for a time his sister also. A distinguished alumnus, who has been president of two great universities, waited on table as a student. Such are the traditions of Cornell.' The dean of Yale writes: 'Students who support themselves by work do not lose any social standing. If they are worthy they are elected to societies and receive college honors on an equality with others. In one class not long since, out of the fifteen men admitted to the oldest senior society, seven were persons who earned their way wholly or in part.'"

PUSHKIN, THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN REALISTIC LITERATURE.

FOR the past year the Russian press has been filled with manifold details concerning the forthcoming celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Russia's greatest poet, Alexander Sergiewich Pushkin, which was to take place in May last. Hardly a magazine has appeared which does not contain some detail of his life, long-forgotten criticism of his works, or anecdotes of him or of his ancestors. Hundreds of volumes and brochures have been written about him, minute researches have been made. Hundreds of men were for months occupied with the vast preparations for the festivity in the Soyatogorsk monastery where he is buried. Great hotels were constructed for the occasion, and a large theater was built where his plays will be performed by the best Russian actors. Thus do times change and thus is greatness honored after the writer's bones have for long years moldered under the sod.

In his excellent essay on Pushkin, the famous Russian critic Bielinski said that he considered Pushkin one of the greatest artists, and that in this is contained the whole meaning, or, as he expresses it, the whole pathos of Pushkin's literary activity. It is easy to see that such an estimate belittles the real literary worth of the poet, as in such case the value of Pushkin as a writer would be wholly lost for those who are void of artistic sense. Other later Russian critics also spoke of Pushkin either in too vague a way, like Gregorovich, or in too shallow a way like Strachoff. Speaking on this subject the *Nedielia* says:

"The reader is thus thrown upon his own resources; he loves Pushkin instinctively without taking account why he does so, simply because Pushkin's works call out his utmost sympathy; and he feels in accord with the writer. This is the reason why Pushkin is so extensively read in our day, while the works of authors who wrote long after him are deemed insipid and stale.

"Bielinski was mistaken in his belief in a narrrow national art. In reality there is no such art, and Europe knows only of one common art and literature which first saw the light of day in Old Greece and develops continually, thanks to the new nationalities coming into and taking part in the historical life of Europe and contributing to it their inner content. But historical events help to clear and light up the everlasting questions of art from different points. Bielinski thought that the only merit of Pushkin was his creation of a Russian literature. In reality Pushkin brought in the first instalment of the Russian national spirit into European literature. Beginning with Pushkin, the Russian genius participates in the common life of the cultured nations and contributes to it his elements. Goodness of heart, fraternal feeling toward foreigners, tolerance for the opinions of others constitute some of the purely Slav features which Pushkin contributed to European literature. The love of bragging of the victories of Russian arms was entirely foreign to him. He dreamed of eternal peace between all nations, and of the time when they will all be but one family."

Like all other great poets, Pushkin selected as subjects for his inspiration the most everyday occurrences and the commonest feelings. He sang of love, of friendship, of the passions and the struggle with them, as well as of religion and of freedom of thought, and like other poets he also cared for details only so far as they were needed for lighting up the whole. We quote again from the *Nedielia:*

"But there is a great difference between Pushkin and other great poets like Shakespeare, Byron, or Goethe. In all these poets an interior struggle is easily discernible; the spirit is always at war with the flesh, and one or the other is perpetually the victor. On the contrary, in the poetry of Pushkin a perfect harmony is reigning; his soul is at peace with his body, and one helps the other.

"By his style Pushkin belonged both to the classic and the romantic schools; but by his way of grasping things he belonged neither to the one nor the other, since he always painted the common happenings of everyday life just as they are, only shading them in a poetical light. These are the attributes of a realist—not of a naturalist, of course, for the latter tries to bring forth all that is gross in human nature, while Pushkin always tried to bring out the noble qualities of human nature and all that distinguishes man from the animal.

"Pushkin left us a very small inheritance. It will hardly be more than a few volumes; but every word in them, every line is precious to us. It is with just such a mental outfit that one comes safely into the realm of immortality. In Pushkin we find crystalized the whole substance of Russian literature."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some Famous Books Under New Names.—One would hardly think of turning to a bookseller's catalog for humorous entertainment, yet an unconscious humor certainly pervades the following list of titles quoted by *The Bookman* (July) from a recent London trade publication:

TITLES GIVEN.	WHAT THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN.
Shakespeare's Judith. Ed. by Black.	Judith Shakespeare. By W. Black.
The Curtain will not Rise To-night. By Thorpe.	Thorpe's Curfew must not ring To-night.
His Equals and other Poems.	Ezekiel and Other Poems.
Paradise of Burglars.	Burglars in Paradise.
Four Wings and an Arm.	Four Winds Farm.
The Newcomers.	Thackeray's Newcomes.
Harry Snoodle's Masterpiece.	Aristotle's Masterpiece.
Genaire.	Jane Eyre.
Darwin's Indecent Man.	Darwin's Descent of Man.
Galloping Midwives.	Galabin's Treatise on Midwifery.
Moses Hart's Twelve Masses.	Mozart's Twelfth Mass.
Homer's The Ills He Had.	Homer's Iliad.
How I Roasted Moses.	How I Reached the Masses.

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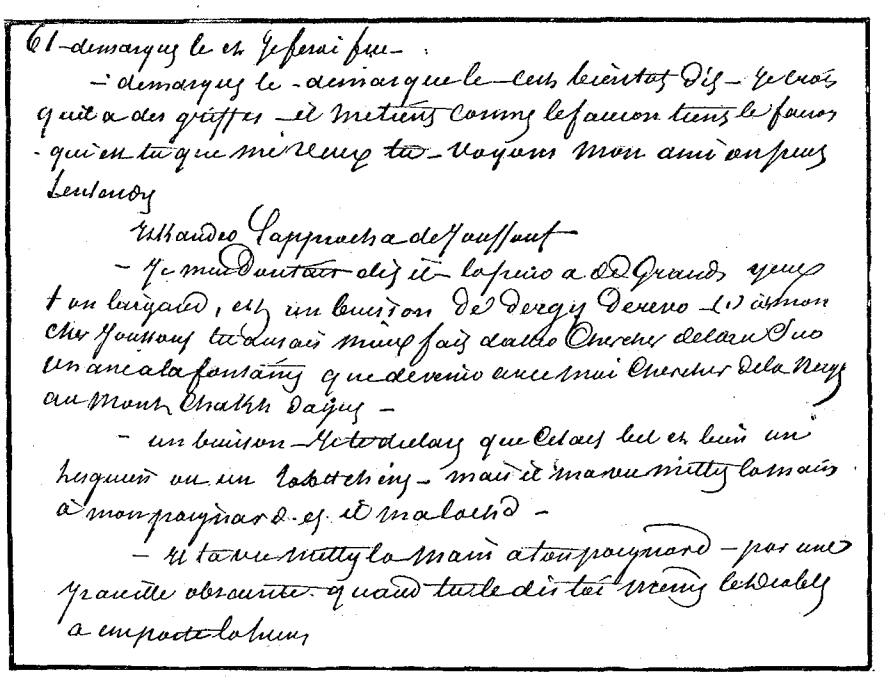
THE NEWLY FOUND STORY BY DUMAS.

SOME further particulars of the unpublished manuscript by Dumas the Elder (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) are given in a recent number of the London *Outlook*. Mr. Home Gordon, in whose hands the custody and translation of the manuscript have been left, writes as follows of the scene and chief characters of the first of the two stories which were discovered:

"Dumas has indeed gone far afield for the scene of his romance. The action passes in or near the town of Derbend, an important port on the Caspian Sea belonging to the province of Darghestan. At the opening, the inhabitants of the town are suffering from a terrible drought. A venerable mollah addresses the townsfolk in the court of the mosque, and after reference to the ancient customs in time of a plight constantly recurrent in that torrid land, suggests a solution as poetic as it is new in literature. The task of achieving that solution is entrusted to the hero of the story, who sets out on a perilous journey accompanied by a self-invited comrade, who provides most of the humor of the tale. This portly Hadji is a whimsical creation, own brother to Parolles, and a nephew on the literary side to Sir John Falstaff. He tells as many stories as Sancho Panza, but they are all to his own glory. A bigger poltroon was never sketched by a great writer, and even more comical than his encounter with the wife of the brigand chief is his subsequent narrative of his own prowess to his scornful but tormenting friend. The adventures are not only exciting, but often fantastic, and odd changes stimulate the attention of the reader. The brigand chief figures largely throughout the book. At the outset he is an object of terror, his very name frightening the children and terrifying the inhabitants of Derbend. Later he is disclosed as a mournful dignified outlaw, a man whom Dumas obviously intends to inspire pity, and who is Byronic in his outbursts of wrath, of sorrow, or of sardonic humor. A curious conclusion to his career is abruptly reached after he had appeared to fade out of the life of the hero.

"That hero is in love, and, needless to say, Dumas does not permit the course of his affections to flow smoothly. A broken pledge causes a fit of despair, in which Dumas subtly shows his sense of the difference between an Asiatic and a European. The latter would have been resolutely working to win his bride; the former gives way to passionate and childish despair. Yet so completely is the Oriental atmosphere suggested that the outburst seems perfectly logical, and the hero in no way loses what interest he has been able to inspire the reader with. The various actors in the carlier chapters are brought into the closing scenes, and the influence of the brigand chieftain proves paramount in determining the destiny of the lovers."



PART OF FIRST PAGE OF NEWLY FOUND DUMAS MANUSCRIPT.

With regard to the general features of the story, Mr. Home Gordon says:

"But the story is far from being the sole attraction of this romance. Dumas has saturated himself in the customs of Darghestan. Not only is the manuscript bristling with Turkish, Russian, and Persian words—the majority of which have still to be deciphered—but the book is full of Eastern customs and habits. The account of the play, the religious rites in the mosque, and numerous details of private life are detailed with graphic lucidity. Even more impressive is the description of mountain scenery. Dumas appears to have grasped the idea of presenting a mountain range under various aspects of light and weather. So careful is he to give reality to his sketch that, after translating the account, I feel as tho I had seen the mountains and have a general notion of something not unlike the Mediterranean Alps.

"Manner is much with Dumas. In the present tale he labors to catch the Oriental method of deliberation. His narrative proceeds without haste and with digressions full of value to the student. The feminine interest is purely subordinate, and the heroine might have come from one of Moore's Eastern poems. But tho male characters are sharply contrasted and boldly sketched. The task of estimating the literary value of this unexpected find is naturally not for me; indeed, a story must always suffer, while still in manuscript, by any critical survey. On a later occasion I shall have something to say about the other romance. But I may here be permitted to prophesy that it will become the more generally popular of the two. Both can afford to court criticism on their own merits as well as because they are the posthumous literary legacy of the fine old French writer."

IS KIPLING ON THE DOWNWARD TRACK?

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN is not one of those who fall down and worship before the Kipling shrine. In the intervals of fighting the New York traction corporations and taking Governor Roosevelt to task for the things he has done and has left undone, Mr. Chapman has found time to pen a trenchant editorial article on Kipling in a late number of *The Political Nursery*. Kipling's recent illness has set the world to wondering what his work really stands for, and Mr. Chapman tries to answer this by an examination and comparison of Kipling's early and later literary product. He readily admits that Kipling is a figure before which to pause in wonderment:

"He is probably the most famous writer alive. He undoubtedly can reach a larger public with a bad thing that any man alive or dead ever has done. He has the greatest immediate political influence that has ever been seen in literature. He is like the Spanish war, a very sudden upheaval of passion, some of which we know to be good, which awakened masses of the English-speaking peoples and caused millions of men to think the same thought for a day. There is something overpowering and splendid about this, no matter what the thought may be.

"The natural history of Kipling's genius is much easier to follow since he left India than before. All we know about India we learn from his early tales. They must be true to life. The natives speak for themselves and the Anglo-Indians speak for themselves. The heroism and the slight social degradation of England in India, the power and the coarseness are given by magic. This is India. Kipling did not create this. It created him. A careful rereading of these wonderful things reveals some

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claptrap in the midst of the vigorous hurly-burly in which they are flung off. Nevertheless many of them are beyond criticism. They are revelation."

Kipling, the laureate of Anglo-Saxondom, appears to Mr. Chapman in this wise:

"Kipling knew more about the ways and means by which the Anglo-Saxons had been spreading than any other man; and when he began singing and story-telling, while Rhodes was prospecting, and Gordon and Kitchener were fighting, he was really an authority. All that was best in conquest and expansion he saw and said. Then he went to England, and there, by act of genius, he acquired the truly British religious note. He not only got it, but he got it right. He not only struck it, but he struck it true. The 'Recessional' is the finest piece of deeply felt British sentimentalism that ever has been struck off. The timeliness of this poem illustrates the wonderful receptivity and sympathy of Kipling. The Venezuela trouble, the African trouble, the French trouble had thrown England on her haunches and made her realize what was at stake. Not since the time of Chatham had she felt so much alone. Then she was triumphant, but now she is reflective. The man who could express this was to her a poet—a great genius—a great spirit. The 'Recessional' is in reality a bit of good reflective verse tinged with that deeply human and very familiar superstition, that pride goes before a fall and the gods must be worshiped or some disagreeable thing will happen. It is much too self-regardent to be great or permanent. It is not strong. But England was not at her strongest. In fact, she had recently been very much afraid. Inasmuch as everything that England has of value is as important to us as it is to her, we did well to give her all sympathy, and her support of us in the Spanish war made us more than grateful. As a piece of politics the 'Recessional' was a ten-strike. It is perfectly sincere and yet perfectly acquired. From this moment Kipling was an Englishman. He became the Pindar of the Pan-Saxon forward movement, and it is not only his license but his duty to write verses whenever all the world looks one way over an international episode. His philosophy of imperialism provides him with his attitude of mind, and his swinging rhythms, filled with biblical words, give him an excellent popular vehicle."

Yet Kipling has much to answer for, Mr. Chapman thinks, in preaching a gospel of force to the white races:

"The compass of imperialism is, however, limited, and perforce he sometimes strikes false notes. 'Adam-zad the Bear' is a bad-hearted, foolish poem, which brings out the seamy side of British imperialism, that is, its hostility to Russians, its disbelief in human nature. 'Take Up the White Man's Burden' is a sloppy and senseless lyric. It is a wonder the American householder does not laugh at it. The truth is, we have been so pleased at the idea of taking part in the world's history that we do not know the difference between Cecil Rhodes and Livingstone. 'Of course,' we shout, 'our duty, right or wrong!' When the Princess Eulalie of Spain was in Chicago in 1892, we stood her on a platform, and walked round about her, like countrymen at the Eden Musée. So with this Philippine affair. It is the novelty which excites us. 'We killed four thousand of them yesterday. White man's burden; glorious; more to-morrow! Kipling was born in India and understands these things.'"

Kipling is not only not a true political prophet, in Mr. Chapman's view, but his fame is doomed to eclipse, even to extinction:

"Since Kipling left India he has done nothing first-rate. It is all journalism and cleverness. Even the 'Jungle Book,' which is about India, is not as good as 'Plain Tales' and 'Soldiers Three.' 'The Day's Work' is a *series jeux d'esprit*, with some touches of the old power in the Indian stories. Permanent interest can not attach to anything which does not consist, from rind to seeds, of instructive truth. A thing must be interesting from every point of view, as history, as poetry, as philosophy; good for a sick man, just the thing for Sunday morning. It must be true if read backward, true literally and true as a parable, true in fragments and true as a whole. It must be valuable as a campaign document, and it must make you laugh or cry at any time, day or night. Lasting literature has got to be so very good as to fulfil all these conditions. Kipling's work does not do so since the time he began making money out of it. There is, moreover, a harsh substratum in the man that genius can not atone for. It ruins his poetry. This is India, and in India it belonged. It is a part of the place. The man is a wonderful apparition of power, which every circumstance has combined to intensify, but in himself he is neither England nor America. He is the greatest product of journalism. He is flung out by conditions and reflects conditions, but they are not of the sort that remain comprehensible. They become a bore.

"He will vanish. If he had died he would have fallen like a bright exhalation in the evening and no man have seen him more. The obituaries would have sold another edition or two of his books, and five years would have ended his fame. But he lives, and what will he do next? He can not become a poet. He is not in the class. Kipling can not expand expansion into any cosmic force or solar myth. He meets Russia and barks. A poet must think he is the voice of humanity. He sings and sings, and it turns out afterward that he was the true spirit of Pike County. A man who schedules himself as the poet of Anglo-Saxondom is a littérateur. He is a class poet. We can not accept this race prejudice. There is nothing in it. Every one knows that the Emperor of Germany is a human being. He and his must be counted in. They are in already and affect our personal comfort, and are part of our destiny and of our problem.

"As for novel-writing, Kipling never got the stride of it. He has acquired the terrible habit of receiving large sums for his wares, and he is about to be torn to ribbons before our eyes by the vultures he feeds. At each trial more effort, less inspiration—disappointment. His talent is as doomed as that of Bret Harte. The thumbs are turned down on him already."

Mr. Chapman finds in Kipling neither the fidelity of Sir Walter Scott, who was content to serve his age "without becoming its lackey," "the cosmogony" of Tolstoy and Balzac, nor the equipoise and rationality of Thackeray and Fenimore Cooper. He has rather an insatiable itch to be an Admirable Crichton in the eyes of the world, and stands for nothing in particular except force, and the noise and fury that proceed from it. Mr. Chapman concludes thus:

"Kipling is lopsided. He is all turmoil and passion, but he is not all humanity. He is like a hull that is flattened on one side and can only go round in circles. Why could not Kipling have been—somebody else! This is what we always and most ungratefully ask of any newcomer, forgetting that what he is he must be; forgetting that he is only significant because he is the product of inherent powers, manifesting themselves inexorably, unfolding themselves continually, evolving like a plant.

"The accomplishment of this man is dazzling. He has covered the globe and run down the gamut of readers from the highest intelligence to the lowest before his first note has stopped sounding. But his work has no future. There is no beyond to his mind. There remains nothing but repetition. Meanwhile, whatever happens, he will have been a sort of rainbow, a strand of galvanic influence crossing the sky above the English-speaking peoples and to some extent qualifying their history."

NOTES.

THE new edition of "The Life of Charlotte Brontë" shortly to be published will contain the much-discussed suppressed portions which Mrs. Gaskell was induced to omit on account of the threats of the relatives and friends of the Brontë family.

M. LARROUMET, from whose article upon Sarcey we recently quoted, and who has succeeded the latter as the dramatic critic of *Le Temps*, belongs less to the "scientific school" of criticism than his predecessor, and follows Lemaitre rather than Brunetière. He is said to be quite ready to state that a play is "delightful" without adding "but unfortunately its construction is inartistic."

THE sale of "David Haram" has now reached 175,000 copies, altho it was first published only last September. The average daily sale during April was 1,300, tho the sale often reached 2,000 a day, and on one day reached 5,500 copies. Some idea of the enormous amount of material involved, says the New York *Times*, may be gathered from the fact that if the number of copies of the book which has been sold up to the present time were laid end to end, they would reach from New York to Rye in the same State, a distance of twenty-two miles. The manuscript, after having been rejected by four publishers, was read by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of the Appletons in December, 1897, and at once recognized as work of uncommon value.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS A GERMLESS WORLD DESIRABLE?

THE condition of things in a world destitute of all microbes is pictured by Dr. Henry S. Gabbett in an article on "Beneficent Germs," contributed to *The Nineteenth Century*, June. Dr. Gabbett reminds us that Mr. H. G. Wells in his "War of the Worlds" has described the planet Mars as a germ-free world. What kind of a world would such a one be? Says the author:

"Suppose that air, water, soil, animals, and plants have all been thoroughly *sterilized* in the bacteriological sense; suppose that by the universal application of an ideally perfect germicide every microbe has been killed, while higher living things remain unharmed; and suppose that no new agents have been created to perform the functions of the extinct families. What is the result?

"First, we observe with gratitude that we have done with a large number of diseases, acute and chronic, affecting beasts and men. Rinderpest and glanders have disappeared; anthrax no longer slays its thousands among sheep and cattle; tuberculosis in all its forms is unknown. The plague has vanished, never to reappear in East or West. Leprosy, the mysterious scourge of many ages and many lands, at last dies out. In all probability we may expunge scarlatina, measles, and all the common infectious fevers from our text-books; certainly no one need fear cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, or erysipelas. . . . In this changed world wounds and injuries are robbed of half their terrors, and surgeons take no precautions against septic trouble. Food-poisoning by ptomaines is never heard of. Sanitation becomes easy; evil odors are almost banished from our streets. Various minor sources of annoyance have been abolished; milk does not turn sour, nor butter rancid; eggs keep always fresh; in the hottest summer our meat never becomes 'high.' It would almost seem that everybody should be satisfied, except the bacteriologist, whose occupation is done.

"But very soon we begin to miss some things in our germless world. There is no beer, wine, or brandy, all the yeast plants having perished by the germicide. No doubt chemists will sooner or later devise a substitute, but natural fermentation is at end. For the same reason artificial methods of aeration must be universally employed in making bread; the leaven that has been used for so many ages has lost its potency. Our cheeses will not 'ripen,' owing to the absence of certain bacilli that used to effect the change; and there is a distinct falling-off in the flavor of our best butter. The manufacture of vinegar is stopped, because there is no longer a *bacillus aceticus* to work upon weak alcoholic solutions. Along with these changes in our diet we seem to notice some impairment of our digestive powers, which may be explained by the absence of those innumerable microorganisms which used to inhabit our alimentary canals and which assuredly had some influence upon the processes therein. Certainly the health of our herbivorous animals suffers on this account; they lose the power of digesting the cellulose which enters so largely into their food."

This, however, would not be the worst of it, for to the microbes of the soil we owe the nitrification and other chemical processes that fertilize it and that enable plants to obtain their nutriment from it. Says Dr. Gabbett:

"If the soil were rendered 'sterile' in the bacteriological sense—that is, if all the lower fungi in it were destroyed—it would soon be sterile in another sense also; our crops would perish, and agriculture would come utterly to an end. Neither grass, nor herb yielding seed, nor fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, could survive the deprivation of their natural nourishment; and as animal life is ultimately dependent upon plant life, the fatal consequences would not be confined to the vegetable kingdom.

"But, indeed, when we consider the matter from another point of view, it becomes still more evident that the activity of these lowly forms is a condition essential to the continuance of higher life on the earth. For nothing is more certain than the fact that the processes by which organic bodies, animal and vegetable, are converted after death into simpler combinations or into their ultimate elements—the processes known to us as putrefaction and decay—are absolutely dependent on microscopic organisms, especially bacteria. But if such processes did not take place, whence would be derived the materials for the construction of successive generations of animals and plants? The amount of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, etc., available for the composition of living bodies is not an unlimited quantity, but is constantly utilized over and over again; there are necessary economies in the working of the laboratories of nature. At present all living things die and return to the earth from which they are derived; and their substances are again used to construct the substances of new living things. A part is at once assimilated by 'necrophagous' creatures, the scavengers of the soil; but the important economy consists in the slow decompositions set up by bacteria, resolving dead organic matter into elements available for fresh life. If these decompositions were to cease, if animals and plants were to remain incorruptible after death, how can we escape the conclusion that sooner or later the supply of such available elements must be exhausted, and life itself must come to an end?"

Dr. Gabbett's question answers itself. In his article, altho the items of information it contains are familiar to most of us, he has marshaled them so skilfully as to present the average utility of the microbe in a most striking manner, and few of his readers would vote to have this world of ours sterilized, even to gain immunity from leprosy and smallpox.

TOBACCO IN ITS RELATION TO ALCOHOL.

IT is often stated that the use of tobacco leads generally to overindulgence in alcoholic drinks by creating a craving for them, but this has been strenuously denied. In *Modern Medicine*, July, Dr. J. H. Kellogg brings up numerous facts that seem to him to show a very close relationship between the two habits. He says:

"A very conspicuous fact in reference to these drugs is their exceedingly common association in use. Quite a considerable number of persons may be found who make use of tobacco without habitually using alcoholic liquors; but the number of persons using alcohol who do not use tobacco in any form is exceedingly small. This fact may be attributed to two causes:

"1. The use of tobacco is usually begun at an earlier age than the use of alcohol (this is true at least in the United States), the use of alcohol being later grafted on as a result of the associations to which the use of tobacco naturally leads.

"2. The use of tobacco creates a demand for the use of alcohol (*a*) by the production of a drug habit which naturally leads to the development of other habits of kindred sort, and (*b*) by the production of morbid conditions and discomforts from which alcohol affords temporary relief.

"If, as has been argued, the tobacco habit is a rival of the alcohol habit and a substitute for it, so that smoking and other forms of tobacco using should be encouraged as a means of antagonizing the use of alcohol, we should expect to see, as a result of the early acquisition of the tobacco habit, two general classes as regards the use of alcohol and tobacco—one large class using tobacco only, and another smaller class making use of alcohol only. But instead of this we find practically these two classes: those who use tobacco only, and those who use both tobacco and alcohol. It is evident, then, that the use of tobacco is not a protection against the use of alcohol, but rather an introduction to it."

Dr. Kellogg lays special stress on the fact that the physiological effects of tobacco create a distinct craving for alcohol, which is a temporary antidote for those effects. He says:

"Perhaps one of the most characteristic effects of tobacco is the excitation of the vasoconstrictors produced by it, as is evidenced by extreme pallor of the skin. Alcohol, on the other hand, produces, in moderate doses, the very opposite effect. The smoker finds himself suffering from dryness of the throat, thirst, general depression of spirits, perhaps slight giddiness, and some cerebral anemia. It requires but a single experiment to convince him that beer, wine, or whisky, or alcohol in some form affords very prompt relief from these distressing symptoms; hence the very natural association of cigars with wine or beer. The user of these two drugs, by their alternation, is enabled to secure a repetition of pleasurable sensations long after tobacco alone has ceased to

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elicit pleasurable responses to its stimulus by reason of the development of its recognized toxic effects.

"These facts I have verified in the treatment of many hundreds of cases of alcohol and tobacco addiction."

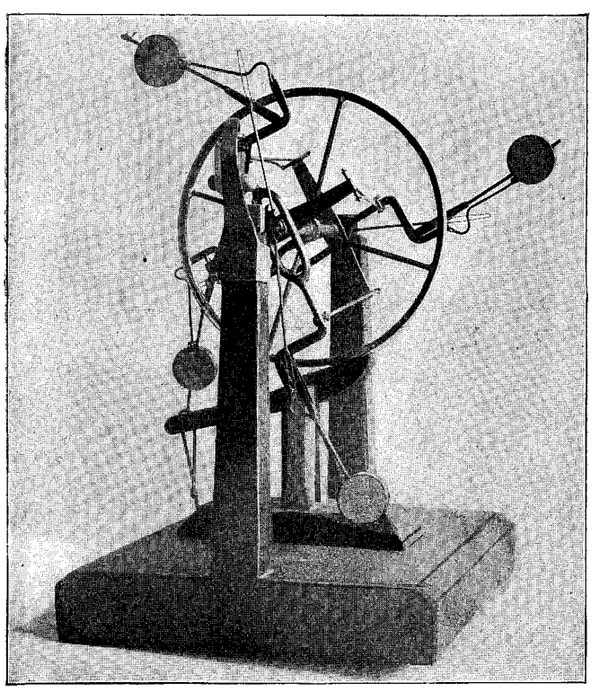
Dr. Kellogg states his belief that the alcohol habit can not be radically cured while the patient continues to use tobacco, and that if we wish to check the growing tendency to alcoholism, which he regards "a disease of civilization," we must turn our attention first to the tobacco habit. He asks in conclusion:

"Has not the time fully arrived when those who recognize in alcohol a race enemy and one of the most potent causes of race deterioration, which at the present time is becoming so painfully evident, should also recognize in tobacco the strongest and most active ally of alcohol? And should not those whose efforts are directed toward the suppression of alcoholic intemperance seek likewise to oppose in every legitimate manner its brother evil, the tobacco habit, not only on account of its intimate relation to the alcohol habit, but also on account of the evils which are the direct outgrowth of tobacco intoxication itself?"

PERPETUAL MOTION AND THE X RAYS.

THE Roentgen ray, which now has a well-established reputation as a revealer of hidden things and an exposer of frauds, has just punctured a "perpetual-motion" bubble. As related in *The Scientific American*, July 1, one J. M. Aldrich, of Bradford, Pa., has for two years past been exploiting a perpetual-motion machine. A fellow townsman secured a model last March and sent it to the Patent Office, where it was found that the machinery is driven by clockwork hidden in the wooden base. The X-ray photograph shows the wheels and spring clearly enough. *The Scientific American* gives an interesting analysis of the probable steps by which this would-be inventor was led to become a swindler. It says:

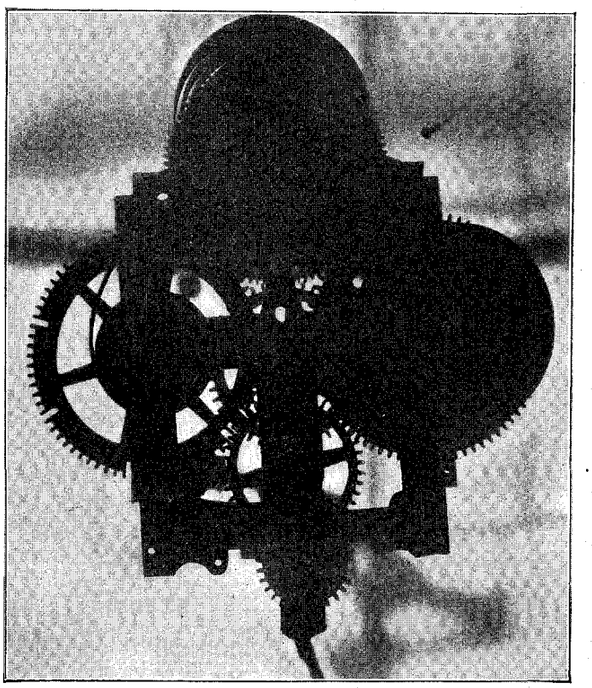
"We can conceive it is quite possible that the builder of this 'perpetual-motion machine' did not set out with any deliberate



MOTOR AS IT LOOKED TO THE PUBLIC.
Courtesy of the Scientific American.

intention to deceive the public. Like many another, before and since, he was doubtless attracted by this will-o'-the-wisp of the inventor, and started with the honest intention and expectation of building a machine which would run without the assistance of any external agency. The type of motor aimed at was one in which the force of gravity should supply the motive power, and it took the form of a rotating shaft, two transverse arms placed at right angles to each other, and jointed levers which should always present an excess of turning moment on one side of the shaft. . . . . .

"Now we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Aldrich believed that his extensible arms with the weights flung far out on one side



X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONCEALED CLOCKWORK.
Courtesy of the Scientific American.

of the shaft and drawn snugly in on the other side, would not only insure perpetual rotation, but in a machine of sufficient size would exert a not inconsiderable number of horse-power. As a matter of fact, even in a frictionless machine there would be no turning moment whatever, and, as it was, Mr. Aldrich found that on starting his machine it was very quickly brought to rest by the energy consumed in overcoming the internal friction.

"If he had been content, as many another unfortunate had been before him, to consign his machine to the scrap heap, it would have been better for him and for his victims; but being of an ingenious and resourceful mind, and doubtless 'tempted of the devil,' he conceived the idea of overcoming the troublesome friction by means of concealed clockwork, and acting upon the thought he carefully carved and whittled out the wooden bedplate of the machine and placed therein the springs and the train of gears shown in the illustrations."

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

IT was held by Liebig and the earlier physiological chemists that alcohol is a food. In recent times, however, it has been generally agreed that it has no food value whatever, but is a pure stimulant. Now comes Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, with experimental proof that alcohol possesses at least some of the qualities of a food; that is, it yields energy, altho it does not form tissue. Thus, he asserts, it is as much of a food as sugar, starch, or fat. Professor Atwater's results were presented by him in a paper read before the Middletown [Conn.] Scientific Association, on June 12, and are thus described by *The Scientific American*:

"These experiments were conducted with the aid of his respiration calorimeter. . . . Sensational accounts of the experiments have appeared in newspapers from time to time, but Professor Atwater in his paper gave, for the first time, an authentic ac-

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count of certain of his experiments which were conducted under the auspices of a committee of fifty for the investigation of the drink problem. The special objective of the experiments was to determine the nutritive value of alcohol. Pure alcohol was administered with water or coffee. Sometimes it was also given in the form of brandy or whisky, wine or beer. The alcohol was taken with the ordinary diet. The amount consumed was equivalent to 2½ ounces of absolute alcohol or 5 or 6 ounces of average commercial liquor. It was found that the alcohol was oxidized as completely as bread, meat, or other form of food. In the oxidation all of the potential energy of alcohol was transformed into heat and muscular work, that is to say, the same use was made of alcohol as that of ordinary food materials. The alcohol protected the material of the body from undue consumption as effectively as the corresponding amount of sugar and starch. Alcohol, like the fats, starch, and sugar, does not form tissue, but it yields energy. To express it popularly, it serves as fuel for the system. Professor Atwater was careful to explain that his experiments were simply to get at the real facts in the case. Of course the conclusions which he deduces are not to be considered as advocating the use of alcohol. At the same time, it is no more than fair to state that the results of scientific experiments and the latest researches tend to show that alcohol is not a poison, but is a food."

THE STRUGGLE FOR CARBON.

UNDER this heading M. Charles Richet gives in the *Revue Scientifique*, June 10, what may be called a chemical view of evolution. His statistical estimates are so long, altho cleverly conceived, that we can not give them here, altho they form the basis of his whole article. His conclusions are contained chiefly in the paragraphs that we translate below. Says M. Richet:

"In order to move about, living beings need to accumulate in their tissues a certain amount of energy. We may conceive of the living creature in its simplest form, as an unstable chemical compound, capable at a given moment of liberating a certain quantity of energy under the influence of exterior stimulation. The source of this energy is of chemical origin, and the chemical phenomenon that produces the energy is generally one of combustion or of hydration.

"Each cellule is like a mass of explosive which, in detonating, sets free heat and force. an excitation of the nerves can be compared to a small explosion which, by the deflagration of carbon and hydrogen in the presence of oxygen, disengages force.

"Thus animals and vegetables need the elements that alone can give them strength; that is to say, oxygen on the one hand, and carbon and hydrogen on the other, in a form that enables them first to be assimilated, then burned.

"These elements are foods."

The struggle for existence, then, is, in its last analysis, a struggle for the possession of these three elements. Oxygen can be obtained easily, so abundant is it in our atmosphere. M. Richet estimates that only about 13,000,000 tons of oxygen are consumed daily by the whole sum of animal life on the globe—an unimportant amount in comparison with that contained in the vast atmospheric reservoir, which is at least ten million times as much. Even the combustion of fuel does not lessen it appreciably. Hence there is no struggle for oxygen. But it is different with carbon, which is relatively much less abundant. The earth's carbon is contained, first, in living beings, animal, and vegetable; second, in the atmosphere; third, in the earth, as coal and in the carbonates of various elements, forming rocks and minerals. The mineral carbon is not of direct use as food, and that of the air can be used thus only by the vegetable world. Animals can make use only of that which exists already in organized beings. The amount of animal carbon M. Richet estimates at 800 milliards of kilograms [800,000,000 tons]. The whole amount of available carbon he puts at about 3,290,000,000 tons, or only one three-hundred-thousandth part of the available oxygen, by weight. There must thus be a struggle for carbon. Our bodies contain carbon that has been won from other organic bodies and by them from others still. Says M. Richet:

"At bottom, it makes little difference, from the point of view of general biology, under what form living carbon appears. Mollusk, fish, bird, or man, it is always the same mass of combined carbon, destined to give rise to motion and heat, and then, after passing into the state of carbonic acid, to return into plants, to become a new mollusk, fish, bird, or man. The struggle for existence consists in a contest to see what shall be the form of this organic carbon. If man, as seems probable, is to triumph over other living creatures, he can give what form he desires to this alimentary carbon, by cultivation and breeding on the one hand, and by the destruction of noxious creatures on the other. What was left to the chances of natural selection and the struggle for existence, before man's appearance on the earth, will become, by the fact of human intelligence, the result of men's will. The cereals, rice, coffee, the vine, palms, will be the only plants. Horses, dogs, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, will be the only living animals, besides such fish as a more skilful marine pisciculture shall learn to propagate. . . . . .

"If life tends to a maximum, this maximum will perhaps be realized by man. . . . But, powerful tho he may be, he can not create carbon, and the quantity of carbon at his disposal is limited. It will not be oxygen that is lacking but assimilable carbon —carbon, source of force and energy.

"The limit of terrestrial life seems, then, to be the quantity of carbon that the earth contains. . . . Supposing that all the carbon of the air and the earth should enter into the composition of animal and vegetable bodies, the number of human beings could become a hundred thousand times as great as it now is. This is evidently a prodigiously distant limit—a limit almost absurd, and impossible to reach; but it is a definite limit, which can not be passed."

To answer the objections of those who may urge that other substances, such as nitrogen, are indispensable constituents of the animal body, and that perhaps there may be a struggle for these also, M. Richet shows that the necessary quantity of these is so very small, comparatively, that there would be a great superabundance after all the world's carbon should be exhausted. The struggle is, therefore, one for carbon and for carbon alone. Says the author in conclusion:

"Thus, life on the surface of the terrestrial globe appears to us under a very simple form. It is a small quantity of carbon, engaged in very complex and very varied unstable combinations, which are living beings with their innumerable forms and all the varieties of their aspects, colors, and habits.

"This mass of carbon, forming part of these unstable compounds, is continually burning, uniting with oxygen in slow combustion, passing from one form to another and finally ending up in carbonic acid. Then the sun's heat, through the intermediary of the chlorophyll of plants, decomposes this carbonic acid, and the carbon reappears, first as vegetable matter, then in the living animal, and so on perpetually. There is, then, in nature an incessant circulation of carbon that enables motion to take place in living creatures, and it is the sun's heat that maintains this circulation and restores the energy that has been transformed.

"The struggle for life determines the forms under which, at this or that moment, the carbon shall appear.

"Now we find that the struggle for life is a struggle for carbon. It seems, then, that there is, as it were, an incessant conflict between these molecules of carbon to form certain combinations rather than others, just as in a crucible where a series of successive chemical reactions are taking place.

"But, unlike what takes place in ordinary chemical action, it does not appear that this agitation of chemical molecules tends toward a stable state. The sun intervenes to modify it and add to it continually a new store of energy. We can not foresee, then, what will be the final form of combinations of carbon on the earth's surface. It is probable that stability will never be reached, and that the cooling-off of the sun will surprise living beings while still in a state of evolution.

"This evolution . . . is a conflict of the carbon molecules one with another; it is the struggle of carbon for carbon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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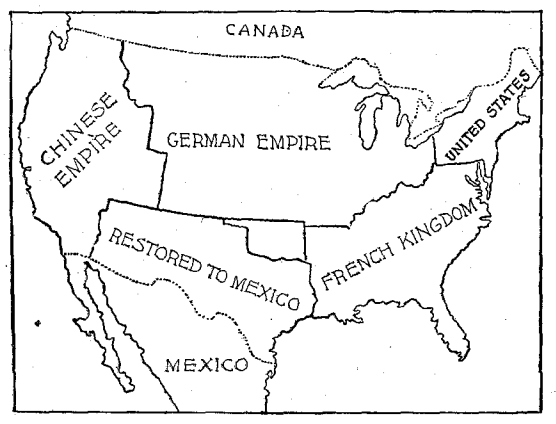
PROPHETIC GEOGRAPHY.

A FRENCHMAN, M. Francis Laur, has recently made an attempt at geographical prognostication, which tho it is intended seriously as a contribution to ethnographical science, and is as seriously noticed in French scientific journals, will appear to Americans as the biggest kind of a joke. We gather from an abstract in *Cosmos*, June 24, that M. Laur believes that the real



American is a thing of the past. A crisis favoring disunion will come sooner or later, and then the country will break up into regions whose character will be determined by the nationality of the emigrants therein. Thus, says M. Laur:

"The concentration of Germans in the Northern States will form there a German empire.

"The French in the South will join together and form a kingdom of Orleans. And who knows whether the Chinese of the Pacific coast may not ask for the protection of the Celestial Empire?

"Then, too, we shall see Mexico retake the provinces torn from her in the time of her weakness. The poor Indians, too, will aspire, perhaps, after well-won independence."

In short, we shall be split up as shown in M. Laur's map. The capital of the German kingdom, he tells us, will be Chicago; that of the French, New Orleans; while New York will be at the head of the United States, now including only New England and the Middle States. San Francisco is to remain as a sort of free city in her Chinese environment. "Thus," comments *Cosmos*, "will end a great and beautiful experiment in democracy." All this is not from a humorous journal, but is put forth as a genuine deduction from sociological premises.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Adoption of a Lamb by a Dog.—A correspondent of *L'Eleveur*, M. Lucet, a veterinary of Courtenay, France, relates an interesting case of adoption between different species of animals. "It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, in noticing his article, "that in such cases extremes occasionally meet—as, for instance, when a cat adopts young rats, notwithstanding the proverbial enmity of these two kinds of animals. In the case cited by M. Lucet, the circumstances were less extraordinary, but they are still curious. The case is one of the adoption of a lamb by a female dog. The latter had a litter of pups, which had been killed, as the owner did not desire to keep them. On the same farm was a newly born lamb, whose mother had just died. The experiment of giving the dog charge of the lamb occurred to some one, and was very successful, the latter taking a great fancy to its mother by adoption. At the time when the case came under the observation of M. Lucet, the dog was running about in the courtyard, going from her master to the gate of the sheepfold and barking joyously. To her barks the bleating of the lamb responded from the inside of the fold. The gate having been opened, there ran out a little lamb, about three weeks old, which, bleating gaily and wagging its tail, ran toward its foster-mother and endeavored to nurse. The dog caressed the lamb, and, lying down, allowed it to take nourishment. The repast being finished, the lamb remained lying between the paws of the dog, who set industriously to work to wash her adopted child."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

American Speed in Bridge-Building.—The English papers are still disturbed over the speed with which the Pencoyd Works of Philadelphia prepared the Atbara Bridge for erection in the Sudan. *Engineering* remarks that undoubtedly the firm tried to make a record, but *The American Machinist* asserts that this is untrue, and that, on the contrary, the works made only their ordinary speed. *The Machinist* believes that English builders are habitually slow because of unsystematic methods. It says: "To particularize, the English bridge-builder shows a strange fear of the template system of locating the holes. American bridge works have developed a new trade—that of the template maker, whose duty is to lay out the bridge and locate the holes in wood, these pieces then becoming simple templates from which the holes are transferred to the iron. In English works the whole truss in iron is assembled and laid out in order to locate the holes, and is then taken down to have the holes made. The whole process of construction is necessarily at a standstill while this is being done, and it has to be gone through for every truss—in the most favorable case twice, for the two sides of the bridge, and where several spans are identical twice for each span, whereas for such cases a single template answers for all trusses that are alike, and the template making going on side by side with other work, it saves enormously in time as well as in cost. The template made, all similar parts of all identical trusses are put through together, whereas under the English system they are handled one at a time, with a resulting confusion and slowness that would drive an American mechanic mad. Excepting the far-reaching results of unified and consistent designs, it is probable that this template system has more to do with the quickness of delivery which puzzles our English friends so much, than any other single feature of American bridge practise."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PRIZE having been offered by *The Electrical Review* for the best name to designate "the electrically propelled, self-contained vehicle for roads and streets," the judges selected the word "electromobile" from about 400 proposed terms.

"THE Merchants' Association of San Francisco has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water," says *Appleton's Popular Science Mouthly*, "and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving stones, so that when it is dry no loose dust is formed to be raised by the wind; that sea water does not dry so quickly as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water which is deposited on the street absorbs moisture from the air during the night, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning, and has the appearance of having been freshly sprinkled."

LIQUID AIR AS A CAUSTIC.—According to *The Tri-State Medical Journal and Practitioner*, the use of liquid air as a cautery is already spoken of favorably. "It having a temperature of 312° F. below zero, its action is, to all intents and purposes, the same as that of the most powerful actual cautery. It does not really burn, but utterly kills the tissues, leaving a blister not unlike a burn. Hence it has been suggested for cauterization in surgical practise. It is not only a good deal cheaper than the ordinary cautery, but it is much more efficient, and its action can be absolutely controlled. A well-known surgeon has already performed a difficult operation on a cancer case with liquid air, and he has reported the case as cured."

ELECTRICITY NOT PROPERTY IN GERMANY.—"It seems," says *The Western Electrician*, June 24, "that the theft of electricity is no crime at present in Germany, there being no express law against it. In December last the provincial court at Elberfeld sentenced three mechanics each to one day's imprisonment for stealing electricity. The men had secretly attached wires to a circuit in the house where they lodged, and thus got their room lighted by electricity for nothing. The court decided that electricity possessed the essential properties of a movable object, but this was appealed against, and the case has finally reached the senate of the supreme court of the empire. The senate holds that the judgment of the provincial court must be quashed, for the reason that those properties are wanting in electricity which would be necessary to constitute it a movable object in the sense of the law. In the sentence it is stated that electricity must be reckoned as one of the energies of nature, like sound, light, and heat. As the law provides only against theft of movable bodies, it is inapplicable in the case. Damage to property can also not be pleaded, for this requires that the substance of the object must be affected. It can not again be said that a property has been withdrawn from the wire, for electricity is not one of the properties of copper wire. The senate came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the law in its present state, tapping an electric current is not theft."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MENTAL HEALING AND THE "MEDICAL TRUST."

THE principles of mental science—altho not that conception of it for which Mrs. Eddy stands—find an outspoken defender in the editor of *Mind*, who condemns the medical profession for what he terms their jealous persecution of mental healers. Demetrius, the silversmith and idol-maker of Ephesus, crying to his fellow craftsmen that this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people and that their craft is in danger is, in the opinion of this writer, a type of the physicians of to-day. He writes (in *Mind*, July):

"For once in the history of medicine the doctors may be said to have agreed. They are practically a unit in declaring that Christian Scientists and all other 'irregular' practitioners of the healing art should be suppressed. To this end, during the last few months, they have carried on in this city an aggressive newspaper propaganda, the ostensible motive being the protection of the community against 'charlatanry.' The new crusade received its initial impulse from the death of a woman while under Christian-Science treatment—a fact to which the doctors point as evidence of the 'danger' of allowing individuals to choose their own mode of treatment when ill. The same issues of the journals that lend their space to this medico-political persecution of a rival profession, however, contain daily an alphabetical list of scores of persons that have presumably died under 'regular' treatment; we are therefore constrained to believe that the 'danger' apprehended is really to medical incomes rather than to society.

"We do not presume to speak for the Christian Scientists. *Mind* is not in any sense a representative of the cult founded by Mrs. Eddy; yet we are convinced that, on the abstract questions of liberty and justice as interpreted in recent discussions, these people have by far the best of the argument. Their position is the more logical and tenable, whether the appeal be made to results or to theory. We are not unaware of the inconsistencies that may be pointed out in the dogmatic teachings of this school; yet it is our observation that it suffers more from misrepresentation and misconception than from the defects of its emotional method of presenting fundamental truths. For instance, by the medical and secular press Christian Science is almost invariably confounded with the theological 'faith cure,' when the truth is that these systems have absolutely nothing in common. And when the president of the New York Board of Health declares that sorcery, clairvoyance, incantation, necromancy, witchcraft, etc., should all be grouped under the head of Christian Science, it is evident that what he does not know about that system of religion and healing would fill several volumes."

With regard to the medical man's plea that mental healers should be subject to the same conditions and restrictions that govern graduates of regular, homeopathic and eclectic systems of *materia medica*, the writer says that the two cases are wholly different. Physicians are surrounded with restrictions because they deal in deadly poisons; while those who practise mental healing by the power of metaphysical enlightenment may be likened, he says, to those who merely turn on the electric light in a darkened room, or that connect the wires or the gas-pipes. It requires no architect to do this. He continues:

"But we are informed that these gentlemen propose to exempt the use of *hypnotism* in therapeutics from the operation of their intended infringement upon personal liberty, since 'healing by suggestion' has received the indorsement of the most eminent medical men. In such a modification, however, will be presented an inconsistency far greater than any that a Christian Scientist has ever been guilty of; for the doctors will then be conceding the metaphysician's basic claim, the very foundation of his system of cure—that in every case of genuine healing the direct curative agent is the *mind*. In view of the fact, moreover, that suffering humanity has learned that between the practise of *medicine* and the practise of the *healing art* there is often a very wide gulf, we do not hesitate to predict that no legislation of the kind proposed will ever be enacted in the State of New York. The fundamental law of this commonwealth will never abridge the right of its citizens to choose their own religion, their own lawyer, their own reading matter—and their own physician.

"Less easy to understand than the self-interest of the medical fraternity in this agitation is the attitude of some members of the clergy on the general question of spiritual healing—as expounded in the New Thought. They generally uphold the position of the doctors; yet how they can reconcile their opposition with their New Testament is difficult to comprehend. They grant that Jesus healed the sick without medication, but are inclined to regard it as a miraculous performance. Yet the apostles accomplished similar cures, and our modern metaphysicians are doing likewise by the same means—frequently in cases that have been given up by the 'regular' practitioners. We know the means are the same as those employed in apostolic times, because the same results flow from the application of the identical principles that the Master inculcated in the minds of His hearers. The cures, therefore, are not and never were miracles; they are the effect of natural law, definitely understood and applied. Jesus Christ gave no lessons in chemistry, or anatomy, or physiology; He pointed instead to a deeper realm of truth—a storehouse of power beyond the pale of 'experiment' and accessible to the individual himself: the human soul, whose instrument is *mind*."

The writer offers the following semi-ironical explanation of the medical profession's hostility to the new healers:

"Perhaps in the psychology of suggestion we may find an indirect clew to the real motive of this latter-day persecution of believers in the unorthodox and unconventional. The startling increase in number and magnitude of the 'conspiracies in restraint of trade' known as trusts, which threaten the stability of American institutions and bid fair to rob the individual of his power of initiative in commercial intercourse, is certain to have serious consequences in reconciling the average mind to the idea of *monopoly*. The monopolist is becoming respectable. He that is 'first on the ground' is beginning to reassert his right to preempt everything in sight. Competition has been transmuted into combination in apotheosis of greed. And the injustice of exclusion, restriction, and absorption is no longer confined to industrial pursuits; it has seemingly placed its blighting finger on the learned professions. Are we to have a medical trust?"

A FACTORY BASED ON THE GOLDEN RULE.

AS an antidote to pessimism, and a cheering proof of the practicability of "Christian Socialism" applied to a great business organization, a visit to the factory of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, will prove to be very efficacious, in the opinion of the Rev. E. W. Work. *The Independent* (June 29) contains an account of what he saw there recently. He says:

"A great factory system organized upon principles of brotherhood, openly professing the Golden Rule as its doctrine, advocating the care and training of men's minds and spirits, while employing their hands, is so unique, so altogether captivating, that it would require not above half an hour's inspection most effectually to silence for the time being the loudest grumbler at modern industrial conditions. Quite the most unique thing about it all, too, is the naïve confession by the company that they find business profit in what they are doing for their people. Enter the women's dining-hall on the upper floor of the Administration Building, or the 'rest-room,' or the bath-rooms, or bicycle sheds, or the working-rooms, kept as clean as your mother's kitchen, painted in Colonial yellow to be easy for the eye—everywhere the same frank placard greets you—'It *Pays*.'

"The company pays good wages and gives unusual attention to matters of sanitation, cleanliness, light, ventilation, heating, and ornamentation. The health of the employees is made a first consideration. Several years ago the president found a young woman heating coffee in a tomato can on a heater for the noon lunch. He promptly furnished a stove for heating lunches, and from this has grown the generous noon lunch provided to the

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young women, at a cost of one cent. The dining-room contains flowers, rugs, pictures, a piano, and a 'rest-room' adjoining with couches and medicines. The lunch is estimated to cost *three* cents, but the company figures that the increased efficiency of this department amounts to *five* cents per person. The young women are required to wear white aprons and cuffs, which are furnished and laundered at the company's expense. They go to work an hour later than the men in the morning, and leave ten minutes earlier in the evening. There is a ten-minute recess each morning and afternoon for calisthenics or rest. They also have regular holidays. They receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The chairs have high backs and foot-rests. The young women in the binderies and at the machines look as neat as high-school girls. The object-lesson in cleanliness is too plain to be mistaken. The men work nine hours and a half with ten hours' pay. Weekly baths are granted to all, on the company's time.

"It is believed that pleasant surroundings are conducive to the economical production of good work, while they attract a much better class of workmen."

Evidences of the attention given to pleasant surroundings are manifest on all sides, both within and without the buildings, and this attention is not a mere matter of taste but of business policy:

"Hence here and there a waving palm among whirring wheels and belts. The lawns and grounds were carefully planned by a landscape gardener. One of the streets near the factory has been pronounced in summer-time the most beautiful in the world. The section of the city in which the factory is located was formerly 'Slidertown,' disreputable and unsightly. Now it is 'South Park,' and is rightly named. The employees themselves have formed the 'South Park Improvement Association.' For many squares about the factory the effect of the factory's attention to beauty is seen in the homes, in a window-box of flowers, a vine-clad porch, a well-trimmed lawn, or a well-kept backyard. The company keeps a landscape gardener who instructs the people in the best methods of planting trees and training vines, and the company offers prizes, for example, for the best-kept backyard. Realizing the difficulty of occupying boys and of teaching them usefulness, a boys' garden has been furnished. Each boy has a plot of ground assigned him and is permitted to raise vegetables. Prizes are given for the best result. This year athletic grounds have been added and a club-house for the boys of the neighborhood.

"There are no strikes here and no lockouts. Why, indeed, should there be? A prominent German Socialist, visiting the factory, said: 'This is all I mean by Socialism.' Another said: 'You make money and happiness at the same time.' All this costs the company a large sum, but, besides getting its own profits, the lives of thousands of men and women are broadened and made more happy. When capital becomes generous to labor, labor becomes generous to capital. The employer realizes that it is to his interest to make the employee as much of a man as possible, physically, intellectually, morally. This represents a distinct advance in factory life. The workman is not merely a 'hand'; he is a 'soul.' Put more into his soul, give him more to think about, give him a better dwelling and better surroundings, open new vistas of life, and he will, out of his strengthened manhood, give you a better service."

The factory has no general manager or superintendent, but is directed by a committee of five experts, representing the different lines of factory work. Employees are encouraged to offer suggestions constantly for the improvement of any detail of the business, and for this purpose suggestion-boxes are placed here and there. The best suggestions receive generous prizes. The more valuable features of the business have been suggested and brought about in this way, and the originality and individuality of each employee are thus constantly stimulated, while courtesy is exacted of all.

Besides many other interesting features for the intellectual and moral improvement of the *souls* here employed, such as lectures, stereopticon talks, and Saturday half-holidays, there are two institutions of a social and partly religious nature:

"The House of Usefulness is the social settlement. Here resides the deaconess, and here center all the social organizations—boys' and girls' clubs, musical organizations, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, relief associations. The leverage obtained here upon the lives of boys and girls seems incalculable."

As for the other institution, the Sunday-school, Dr. Work writes:

"It has seven hundred members, and meets on the third floor of one of the factory buildings. A printed program is used, with a Scripture lesson. First there is a drill of the Boys' Brigade; then a choir processional; then singing and responsive reading, and quotation of selected verses, Scriptural and otherwise; then a twenty-minute address, and remarks by the deaconess. The subjects of study are practical life lessons, such as 'Work,' 'Charity,' 'Child Life,' 'Liberty.' The basis of the study is the Scriptures, but illustrative material from every source is welcome. Often the stereopticon is used in the school to show scenes of travel, the beauties of nature, best methods of home-making or landscape gardening.

"There is nothing traditional, nothing hoary-headed about this factory system, not even in the Sunday-school. Walking amidst these new industrial conditions, one feels as if he had already pushed through the door of the new century."

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT POPE?

ALTHO the astonishing vitality of Leo XIII. makes it appear not unlikely that he may still see several years, yet his extreme age added to the general precariousness of human life renders the question of the succession to the papacy of immediate interest and importance. One of the most authoritative forecasts of the next conclave is given in *The Catholic World* (July). The writer thus prefaces his account of the several papabiles or papal candidates:

"As a word of preamble to the consideration of individual aptitudes and claims, it may be stated that, in forming conjectures regarding a conclave, an important matter is supposed to be the policy of the various members of the Sacred College with regard to the attitude that should be adopted by the church toward the state in Italy. It is believed that when, according to custom, they shall have been walled up by the stone-masons in that part of the Vatican where their deliberations are to be held, the cardinals will divide themselves into two main groups, according as they desire conciliation with the Italian Government, or wish a continuance of hostilities toward it as the despoiler of the temporal power of the Holy See.

"Should both these groups be strong, as the rules require that the person named to the pontifical throne must have a two-thirds majority of all votes cast, it might happen that the candidate of neither group would be elected. The suffrages would then inevitably converge on some one whose connection with a group was not explicit or definite."

The writer then gives a sketch of the nine leading candidates for the tiara. We quote as follows:

"By far the most conspicuous figure among the present members of the Sacred College is the pontifical secretary of state, Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro. . . . . .

"This eminent ecclesiastic has already acquired for himself a world-wide reputation, and has the merit of being recognized as an able and conscientious lieutenant of Leo XIII. in all the latter's views and undertakings. In Italy Cardinal Rampolla is considered the leader of that policy of non-compromise toward the Italian state which has been brought out into much greater relief at the Vatican since his assumption of office. Cardinal Rampolla is also believed to be politically favorable to France and averse to the Triple Alliance. . . . . .

"One of the most conspicuous of those who are called Cardinals di Curia—that is, who have their residence in Rome and form part of the administration—is Lucidio Maria Parocchi, vicar-general of Leo XIII. for the diocese of Rome, and known as the 'cardinal vicar.' Cardinal Parocchi is sixty-six years of age and his life has been filled with stirring and important events. . . . .

"Cardinal Parocchi's name has recently been kept prominently

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THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE PAPAL THRONE.

before the world from the fact that journalists and speculators in general name him as the prelate having most probability of being elected to succeed Leo XIII. Cardinal Parocchi has had his hand in politics, and it is well known that he is a conspicuous friend of France and an adversary, to a greater or less extent, of the Triple Alliance. He is in the same line of ideas with Cardinal Rampolla, the pontifical secretary of state. . . . . .

"It is a rule of the church that two brothers shall not simultaneously be cardinals. Exceptions are sometimes made, and this has been the case in favor of the brothers Vannutelli, who are at present members of the Sacred College. Both have figured prominently as papal nuncios and pontifical representatives at important functions in various countries of Europe. What gives them their prominence among the papabili is the fact that the brothers Vannutelli are the most prominent members of that group within the Sacred College of Cardinals which has as its policy the conclusion of peace, or at least the arrangement of a *modus vivendi*, with the Italian state, as a means of furthering the interests of religion. The adherents of this group are called the Concilionisti (reconciliationists). The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy would naturally hail the arrival to power of a member of this group, and is consequently in favor of the candidature of one or other of the brothers in question for the pontifical throne. England has manifested similar sentiments, and many draw like conclusions regarding the sentiments of the United States Government in the matter from the fact that General Draper, the American Ambassador in Rome, is a close friend of both prelates, has had them to dinner in the Piombino Palace, and frequently dines with them at the table of common friends."

Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti is a Genoan. He early became superior-general of his order—that of the Discalced Carmelites. When the relations between the new Brazilian republic and the Roman See had become strained after the downfall of Dom Pedro, Gotti was sent thither and did invaluable work in restoring a satisfactory understanding between church and state. Says the writer in *The Catholic World:*

"Cardinal Gotti has his residence in a palace overlooking the Trajan Forum. He is rather small in stature, of kindly features, and exquisite affability. He is still endowed with all the energies of youth and conversant with every subject under the sun. All the best qualities of the scholar, the diplomat, and the saint enter into his composition. Into Italian politics he has never thrust himself, and this fact, joined with his intrinsic qualities, makes him be regarded by many of the most qualified judges as the cardinal very likely to succeed Leo XIII. on the pontifical throne. He represents neither the Conciliationist party nor the Intransigeants. He is not one of any group, but he is regarded as the outsider, or the 'dark horse,' who has many probabilities of winning. . . . . .

"Since the death of Cardinal Bianchi, Cardinal Domenico Maria Jacobini is the only member of the Sacred College who is a Romano di Roma (Roman of Rome), as they phrase it. He was born in the Eternal City sixty-two years ago, and is a man of the most brilliant parts. As a young ecclesiastic in Rome, Monseigneur Jacobini resolved to dedicate himself to the service of the workingmen. In the face of obstacles of every kind, he began by founding artisans' clubs, afterward organized laborers' libraries, and later on established savings-banks and loan-fund institutions in various parts of the city. It is safe to say that the

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popularity which Monseigneur Jacobini acquired with the public of Rome has rarely been equaled, and possibly never surpassed, by any ecclesiastical personage. . . . . .

"Venice is the only city in Italy which has a patriarch as its hierarchical head. Its patriarch at present is Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto. . . . No one knows if Giuseppe Sarto is a Concilionista or an Intransigente, but they do know that if there is sickness or suffering in Venice he is there in the midst of his flock, ministering to them with his own hands. And they do know, too, that he is a man of great learning, for he preaches great sermons and has written important books on virtue and morality, and they know that when Cardinal Sarto enters into an undertaking, whether it be the building of a church or the waging of a fight with the purse-proud, he will never desist till his enterprise is crowned with success. He is a native of the north of Italy, was born at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, in June, 1835. He was created cardinal in June, 1893. . . . . .

"Cardinal Svampa is one of the 'young' cardinals. He was born at Montegranaro, in the archdiocese of Fermo, June 13, 1851. Leo XIII. elevated him to the cardinalate in May, 1894. It may be stated, however, that even in face of the promising outlook by the Malachian prophecies, Cardinal Svampa is not oversanguine of his prospects of the papacy. He jests freely on the subject himself, and to the present writer he remarked: 'It would be all very well if it did not happen that there are two other cardinals alive to whom the prophecy applies no less clearly than it does to me.'

"Angelo di Pietro, now a prince of the church, was born in the charming village of Vivaro, among the Sabine Hills. But dire poverty was the lot of his parents, and many a day the child, as the cardinal now relates, traveled long miles to school and returned in the afternoon to break bread for the first time in the day. The parish priest of Vivaro early perceived that young Di Pietro was endowed with mental and moral qualities of a high order, and he accordingly had him received as a prospective ecclesiastic in the diocesan seminary at Tivoli."

During this period a prophecy was made by a peasant woman, it is said, that Di Pietro would one day "be ordained priest, become canon of the Cathedral of Tivoli, would fight the cholera, be prefect of the papal council, and finally Pope." Thus far, all but the last item in the prophecy has been fulfilled, says the writer. He continues:

"Is the plenitude of the prophecy to be fulfilled, and will Cardinal di Pietro be placed on the papal throne? Many who have followed his career believe so, despite the fact that he is now in his seventy-second year."

THE INDEX CONGREGATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE condemnation of the works of the Roman Catholic professor of theology at Würzburg, Dr. Schell, has, in connection with some other events of the day, drawn special attention to the institution known as the Index Congregation, with headquarters at Rome, of which the church makes use in order to publish to the world the list of books which she condemns as dangerous to the faith and which she will not allow her adherents to read. One of the best of the many articles that have lately been published concerning this body and its work is found in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 20) from the pen of Alfred Hegler. We extract from it the following data:

Since the invention of the art of printing and the spread of Protestantism the preparation of such an index of prohibited books was systematically made the work of a special body of ecclesiastics—altho the oldest lists of this sort did not originate in Rome, but in England, followed by the Netherlands and by France, and later on in the Italian states. On more than one occasion great universities, such as Paris and Louvain, prepared such lists by command of the political authorities.

The first Roman Index constitutes the basis of the Roman Indexes down to our own day, and has been continually enlarged. Originally the Index consisted of three parts, one containing the names of authors all of whose works are condemned; the second with a list of special works; and a third with books of anonymous writers. Editions of these lists have been repeatedly published, the last, in the year 1895, making a volume of nearly five hundred pages. Since 1571 the preparation of these lists is the work of a special Index Congregation, altho in certain cases with the cooperation of another cardinal committee, namely, that of the Inquisition. The Congregation proper consists of twenty cardinals, who act with the advice and assistance of other ecclesiastics. At present, the chairman of this body is the German Jesuit, Cardinal Steinhuber. The secretary is appointed by the Pope and is always a Dominican, the office at present being held by Cicognoni. The decisions of the Congregation are subject to the approval of the Pope himself. As a rule, the Congregation passes judgment only on those books which have been reported as heretical. Altho it is the duty of every good Catholic to report such works, yet practically this has become the function of the bishops, rectors of universities, the nuncii and papal delegates. The whole method of procedure has been regulated by a bull of Pope Benedict XIV. in 1753. The author of such a book has no right of appeal, nor can he ask to be heard in self-defense. The censors have the right of deciding on the merits of the books themselves. The constitution of Leo XIII., published in 1897, and entitled "Officiorum ac munerum," has inaugurated some new features in the procedure. A transgression of the laws of this constitution brings with it excommunication in its severest forms. Among the books prohibited are not only the works of recognized heretics, but also all translations and editions of the Bible prepared by non-Catholic authors, all religious books for devotional and kindred subjects from such sources, as also all from Catholic sources published without the special permission of the ecclesiastical superiors. By special permission Catholic scholars may make use of certain condemned books for particular purposes. The destruction of such condemned works is a most sacred duty. A leading commentator on this list, Hollweck, declares that the reading of even the introduction or table of contents of such a book is to be regarded as a grievous sin.

The history of the contents of this index is a most unique record of strange literary ups and downs. In the sixteenth century the works of Protestants were so energetically condemned that the Index contains the names of some who never wrote a book, and names of persons are mentioned who never existed. Catholic opponents of the Reformation quite innocently found their place on this list, because their names happened to be mentioned by some Protestant author. The selection was often made at random and in a purely arbitrary manner. In this way, as a rule, only those German and English books were placed on the Index which happened to exist in Italian translations. The best and the most wicked of books are found in close companionship. Side by side with the Bible are found the lewd productions of Boccaccio. Of Dante's works only the "Monarchia" is prohibited, altho the "Divine Comedy" is anything but complimentary to the church. Hume, Hobbes, and Spinoza are found among the condemned, but not Leibnitz, Hegel, or Darwin, and of Kant only an Italian translation of the "Critique of Pure Reason." The great German classical writers are also not represented among the condemned, and the Protestant authors of the present century are conspicuous by their absence, the leading exceptions being Strauss and his "Life of Christ," and Ranke on account of his "History of the Popes."

If a Catholic author is placed on the list, he finds himself in rather good company, among them being such scientific authorities as Richard Limon, the great philosopher Pascal, and the mystical thinker Fénelon.

From 1890 to 1896 the total number of additions to the list has been one hundred and nine, and among them are to be found all the works of Zola, and about all the direct attacks made on the Catholic church during this period, and works in the spirit of modern naturalistic philosophy. Leading works of this kind are Renan's "History of Israel," Sabatier's "St. Francis of Assisi," Broughi's "Life of Christ." Nearly all of these authors are Catholics, and the books have nearly all appeared in French or Italian. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NOVELTY, the "Marked New Testament," is soon to be printed. Passages which are thought of especial interest to busy students of the Bible are to be underscored and made conspicuous by lines in red ink.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHIES IN THE BOER TROUBLES.

A FEW moderate papers in England agree with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared in the British House of Commons that there is no reason for interference in the affairs of the South African Republic. But the great majority say that it is England's manifest destiny to conquer the Boers at this period, and they profess to be certain that France and Germany will remain at least neutral. The continental papers show that the British are the only foreigners in the Transvaal really desirous of British rule, and there is much speculation on the possible results of the war; and it seem very likely that the Boers, if they resist successfully in the beginning, will find assistance. The *Temps*, Paris, believes that "if President Krüger plays his cards well, he will have the majority of the foreigners on his side," and admits that the granting of a vote to people who do not intend to sever their old allegiance is out of the question. The Vicomte de Caix, in a work on "Fashoda, France, and England," writes as follows:

The Farmers in one of the Eastern States of America have found out that if they blow horns and trumpets under their fruit-trees the Caterpillars tumble to the ground, and can be destroyed with ease. Mr. Chamberlain wishes he could do the same with the Oom Caterpillar, which declines to tumble. —*The Westminster Gazette.*

"It seems now that France made a grievous mistake when she stood coldly aside at that time when the Emperor of Germany boldly came forward in defense of the Transvaal. Very likely the mistake was repeated at a later date, for Germany, being isolated in her defense of the South African Republic, was forced to come to terms with England with regard to Delagoa Bay. The importance of that agreement is probably much overrated by the British press, as the terms are kept secret. Yet we made a mistake, that much is certain."

The writer advises his countrymen to adopt Bismarck's maxim as their own, *i.e.*: "Never launch forth upon a policy you can not carry through." The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, thinks the Boers have shown their unwillingness to cringe to England by referring to the damages of the Jameson raid, which never have been settled, "and any one knows that the English do not like their pockets to be touched," says the paper, "but there is danger to British rule in a conflict between the Boer and the Briton." Moreover, the *Journal des Debats* thinks "it's just as well to remember that, holding Madagascar, France is near enough to the possible scene of the conflict to influence it." The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, which is often used as a "feeler" by the German Government, expresses itself to the following effect:

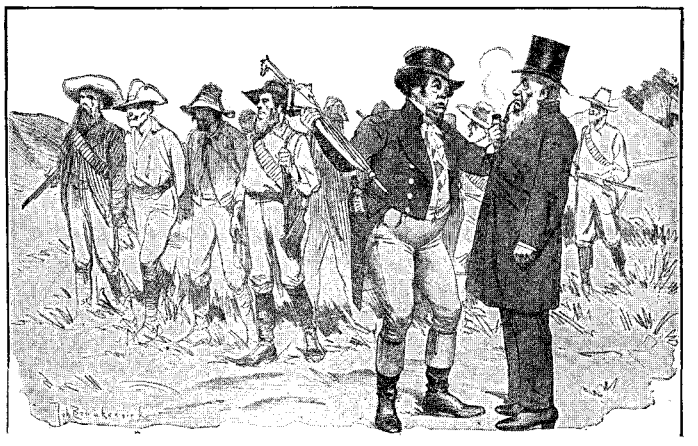
The Times and its party are to some extent discredited in England, and people know that news coming from that quarter is unreliable. Yet war is probable enough. The ordinary Englishman simply follows the rule: England may and should take whatever she is strong enough to obtain, moral impediments do not count. The "Kafir kings" want war, they believe that the ultimate victory of Great Britain is certain, and that victory must bring enormous profits. Salisbury, however, appreciates the danger of the situation, and he may prefer to part with Chamberlain rather than risk war. Germany certainly has no reason to smooth the path of the British Government for conquest in South Africa.

It is officially denied in Paris, Berlin, and Pretoria that other powers have advised the Boers to accept the British terms, yet the English papers continue to set afloat that rumor. On the other hand, French and German subjects have asked for military protection from their governments in case of war. A strong protest has been published by representative German-Transvaalers against the manner in which some German papers, notably the *Kölnische Zeitung*, side with the English. We quote as follows from this protest, as given by the *Tageblatt*, Berlin:

"The object is evidently to discredit the republic. It is not true that the prices of necessities in the gold-fields are rising, they are falling. The head tax is only 18 shillings per year, hence very low. The health of the people in the mining districts is good, and the administration very attentive. The Government is very kind to German immigrants, and we have no reason to complain. What we hate here in the land of the Boers is lying, and what we despise is British cant. We live very comfortably, and do not mean to act as traitors to the people among whom we have settled."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that no fair-minded person can expect the Boers to give in without a struggle, and ridicules the English assertion that the Boers would welcome British rule if it were not for Paul Krüger. The *Süddeutsche Correspondenz* points out that one of the grievances of the English Uitlanders is that Paul Krüger will not pass an ordinance prohibiting German servant-girls from getting married before they are two years in the country! That even the British section of the Uitlanders are not all in favor of war is shown by the many protesting letters in British papers. One Charles Fox writes from South Africa as follows to *The Spectator*, London:

"We may regret, and perhaps we shall ever regret, Mr. Gladstone's quixotic surrender of our principal rights as suzerain; but if we are to maintain our self-respect, we must hold to our word, and not allow our honor to be undermined by our afterthoughts. . . . No one's life or liberty is imperiled. Order is well preserved, and personal security is as perfect in Johannesburg as in Birmingham. All this cry of the 'oppressed Outlanders' is simply on account of *their pockets*. . . . The simple fact



JOHN BULL AND THE TRAITORS.

JOHN BULL: "See them fellers there, Oom Paul? I don't know nothing about them. Every Englishman's a gentleman. Look at me, for instance." —*The Amsterdammer.*

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is that these men have gone to dig gold in a country belonging to Dutch farmers, to whom we guaranteed the right to govern themselves as they think proper. These Outlanders (*i.e.*, foreigners) are allowed to come as visitors, but the Dutch farmers intend to keep the management of their country in their own hands, which they can not do if they once give the franchise to this crowd of visitors."

The St. James's Gazette publishes a complete account of General Joubert's movements in case of war, but the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says that so far it is doubtful whether the Boer commander-in-chief is in the habit of telegraphing his plans to English newspaper offices. Another evidence of the errors of the English editors with regard to the Boers whom they write so much about is the assertion met with in every British paper that German officers have trained the Boers. This is absolutely incorrect. The Boers are altogether unfit for German military drill, but have a very good system of their own. The nearest approach to the Boer on the war-path was the now defunct scout of our prairies. A few German and Austrian officers are in the artillery, but the men are all Afrikanders. The Uitlanders who side with the Boers—chiefly Dutch and Germans—are formed in volunteer companies in which no Boers are admitted.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PERILOUS PASTIME

CRITICS OF OUR PHILIPPINE OPERATIONS.

NOT a word is heard abroad of an attempt on the part of the Filipinos to obtain the recognition of their republic at the present stage of the war, and the natives do not seem to take great trouble to communicate with the rest of the world. Some of the European papers are printing letters reflecting on the conduct of the campaign, somewhat similar to the letters printed in the American press two months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 27). Thus *Ostasien*, a monthly published in Berlin by a Japanese, gives the text of a letter by J. Taga-Maynilad, a rebel sympathizer, which shows a native view of the struggle. He writes:

"The rainy season will soon be here, and the American army will be incapable of operations. It will be difficult for General Otis to feed the imperialism of his nation by daily reports of victories. Our faithful allies—fever, dysentery, lockjaw, and other tropical diseases—will reduce the American army of 'liberators' 40 per cent. The same thing happened in the Ratipunan rebellion, when General Polavieja resigned because he could not get 25,000 men sent to fill up his ranks on short notice, and his successor, Primo de Rivera, was forced to conclude the peace of Biak-na-Bató. Yet only a few provinces revolted then, and we could not command above 1,000 rifles. To-day the whole people are in arms against the invaders. We have an army of 62,000 men, better disciplined than the slouchy warriors of Uncle Sam. No wonder that Schurman by his proclamation tried to obtain an armistice from us! But we will not grant an armistice, which would only benefit the Americans. Now is our time to carry on a guerilla war."

The Outlook, London, prints a letter from an Englishman in the Philippines who says that the reports of the looting of which he writes have been suppressed. He says:

"After the shelling of this place [Iloilo] on February 11, a fire party was landed from the American war-ships to try to save the burning houses. The rebels by this time had been driven into the country, and the whole town was swarming with American regulars and volunteers, who commenced to loot right and left. All the horses and cabs were taken and utilized. Needless to say, Iloilo was soon run out of whisky and other alcoholic drinks. The looting was a disgusting sight for an Englishman to witness; but the Americans had got beyond the control of their officers.

"One Englishman found a man wearing a pair of his best riding top-boots, who, on being remonstrated with, said: 'Well, I am much obliged to you, stranger; I guess they are a better fit than those darned clodhoppers,' pointing to his cast-offs.

"Another Englishman who had saved his house from the rebels by a bold face, came back from his 'go-downs,' and found some American soldiers in his dining-room, swilling liqueurs neat from the bottle. Being kindly disposed to them, he offered them some whisky and soda as a more suitable drink for that temperature. This was declined; but they parted friends, and, with the usual *Anglo-Saxon 'blood-is-thicker-than-water'* salutation, wished one another good luck. The Englishman then went into his bedroom, only to find, after he had managed to pick up the broken fragments of furniture and personal effects, that everything he had of any value had disappeared. The remnants lay in a mass on the floor. His stock of cigars was too large to carry away, so some were strewn over the floor. What an American soldier wants with a silk-faced dress suit is a problem. Well, the Englishman's kindly feeling received a check and his language may be passed over; but, being a fairly elephantine youth, he sauntered forth, and, I believe, had something to say to his 'cousins' during that day."

Similar accounts are given by many foreign correspondents. All agree that the Filipinos have no intention of giving up the struggle. Hence the European papers hope the United States Government will realize that it has a fairly large-sized war on its hands, and furnish adequate means for its successful conclusion. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The Roman Catholic clergy, in particular, fear for the religious orders, whom the Filipinos would assuredly exterminate if they could. We believe these orders—vicious as clergy, grasping as landlords—will eventually have to be bought out, and the American Congress is hardly a fit body to elaborate a measure which will present as many difficulties as an Irish Land Act. For the present, however, it can hardly be doubted that America must stick to her task."

The Spectator fancies that our troops are even less able to stand the hardship of a tropical campaign than British soldiers. The reason, it thinks, is that the American climate saps the constitution. It adds:

"Our cousins are more nervous, more dyspeptic, and peculiarly liable to heat-apoplexy, which, indeed, during every 'hot spell' is a serious cause of mortality in New York. Bad whisky is a frequent explanation, but the animals display the same liability, and are strict teetotalers."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The Americans are at last constrained to admit that they are not having it all their own way in the Philippines, and the sooner this is officially recognized by General Otis and the United States Government the better it will be for the welfare of the country. . . . The Americans actually hold little beyond Manila and the country immediately surrounding it, and the ground which the operating columns happen to occupy at the moment. The Filipinos have simply adopted the elementary tactics of guerilla warfare. Having lured their enemy far enough, they attack his rear, so that having fought his way forward he has now to fight his way back. The same cocksureness which marked the campaign in Cuba is the prevailing feature of the campaign in the Philippines, and the same faults of underestimating the strength of the enemy, and thinking undisciplined and untrained volunteers, personally brave tho they may be, can do all that is required, are manifest in the war in the far Eastern archipelago."

Meanwhile business is at a standstill in the Philippines. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that the imports of Manila consist of supplies for the troops only, while exports are almost *nil*. It says further:

"The business of the great European trading firms is seriously hurt by this continual war. These firms have united into a trade chamber, for the purpose of devising some means to avert utter ruin, for the fact that the islands have changed hands has not benefited them. Under American rule the difficulties placed in the way of business men are increased, and the war coming on top of these difficulties, the entire European and American trade is likely to vanish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

AUSTRALIAN federation is at last almost an accomplished fact. New South Wales has declared in its favor, and soon the few millions inhabiting that enormous island will form themselves into a nation after the manner of the United States. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"It is true they might have gone further, and made their federation after the Canadian rather than the American model. As it is, their central government will only exercise the specific powers delegated to it by the constitution, and will not have that general power of supervision and control possessed by the Dominion Government over the constituent provinces. But that was made possible only by special circumstances in Canada, and was out of the question in Australia, and that it should be so is a healthy sign. As Home Rulers, we distrust the abiding patriotism and the stability of the citizens of a state so centralized that its local institutions have not a considerable degree of independence. . . . The union will fulfil the manifest destiny of the Australian race. It will give an adequate political organization to a new nation which at present forms a part of our empire. And it will go far to insure the continuance of that nation in permanent autonomy even should our empire be fated ever to disappear."

"The establishment of the federation means the establishment of a new British empire at the Antipodes," says the Edinburgh *Scotsman;* and the Birmingham *Gazette* remarks:

"If Australia is to prosper as one great country using one speech and acknowledging one sovereign, it must follow the example shown by the United States of America and by the Dominion of Canada. That the existing local governments should be preserved is essential to the federation scheme, but it is as easy to realize America as a mere muddled conglomeration of independent States as to believe that Australia can become powerful or develop as it ought to do if federation be rejected."

The Daily Graphic, London, thinks South Africa should learn unity from the Australian example, but *The Daily Chronicle* admits that, whereas Australia is a country settled chiefly by Britons, South Africa is largely inhabited by people who do not like British rule. *The Times* points out that some time must elapse ere the fiscal arrangements of the new Dominion are complete, but is confident that no serious discord will retard the actual federation on that account. *The Standard*, London, says:

"A federation, which includes the two great pastoral and agricultural states of the island-continent, with their metropolitan cities of Melbourne and Sydney, and which may comprehend also West Australia, with its gold-fields, and South Australia, with its vast undeveloped resources, will have all the elements of a splendid and prosperous commonwealth, well worthy to take its place among the united peoples of the empire, alongside the existing Dominion of Canada and the future federation of South Africa. The first century of Australian history will close triumphantly with this successful achievement in constructive statesmanship."

Doings in Poland.—The Polish press is very downhearted on account of the condition of Galicia, where the Lemberg Savings-Bank, managed purely by Poles, has burst. As Galicia, the Austrian share of Poland, enjoys a large measure of political independence, the Poles again doubt their own ability to manage their affairs. The *Orendownik*, Posen, says:

"In such cases it is really necessary for us to pause and consider whether we are able to take care of ourselves when a certain amount of political independence is granted to us. What is happening in Galicia would seem to show that we are not. The Polish element appears to be less capable than others to organize itself, from a social as well as a political point of view."

Hundreds of country gentlemen and thousands of farmers and small tradesmen are ruined. The late Austrian premier Badeni alone is said to have lost $1,000,000. The Cracow *Czas* admits that thirty-nine years of autonomy have produced no good results for the Poles. The Liberal *Reforma*, Cracow, remarks that the lower classes are ignorant and starving, and the upper do not know how to work, and live beyond their incomes. Much of the emigration at present directed to Canada is said to be caused by the failures connected with the breaking of the Lemberg Bank.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR DISPUTES WITH CANADA.

THE English papers, when referring to the breakdown of the negotiation between Canada and ourselves, throw the blame upon us. Mr. Smalley's view of the question, as given in the London *Times*, has not been accepted as impartial, either by *The Times* itself or by other British papers. We quote the following from *The St. James's Gazette*, London:

"When his weighty message is stripped of mere verbosity, when due allowance is made for the influence which the one, the only Blowitz has had on the style of his colleagues, when we discount the desire of the modern correspondent to play the diplomatist, it is not difficult to get at the meaning of this despatch from New York. What it says is, when interpreted into current English, pretty much this: We Americans, of the party called Republican, are well disposed to make a friendly arrangement with you English, but it must be on the condition that the terms are so favorable to America that the other side—to wit, the Democrats—shall have no excuse for saying that we have yielded the interests of America to the British Government. We have met to discuss matters with the Canadians, and have shown ourselves most reasonable. You can believe that because we say so. But Canada will not listen to reason. . . . The evil consequences of the present relations between Ottawa and London, as understood in Washington, are far-reaching. They threaten to affect disastrously those other relations between England and the United States the recent improvement in which both nations hoped would be permanent. . . . 'To this Government that seems an unfortunate state of things.' Here we quote the very words, for no paraphrase can give the full beauty of the message which American affection sends us by the well-authorized mouth of *The Times* correspondent. We have heard something not unlike this before. There are Frenchmen who have a real admiration for this country and would willingly be its friend, if only it would assume its true position, which ought to be one of respectful deference to France, and of instant acceptance of French views of British interests. When it will not conform to this one indispensable condition—then 'an unfortunate state of things arises.'"

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Mr. Smalley amazed us by telling us that the Canadians, as a condition precedent to any arbitration over the differences between the two countries, insisted that the United States should surrender to Canada practically 'all that they had ever asked for in the conferences of the Commission.' This seemed an extraordinary thing, but we have now a definite statement by Sir Louis Davies:

"(1) That in the first instance Canada proposed a compromise *in re* Alaska, rejected by the Americans.

"(2) That '*then* Canada proposed to refer the whole question unconditionally to arbitration on the terms of the Venezuelan boundary arbitration.'

"We are glad to have this reassuring statement, which seems to indicate that for once in a way Mr. Smalley is too 'good' an American."

The London *Outlook* remarks that "Mr. Smalley is conveniently ignorant of many things," including the fact that the Canadians refuse to be jockeyed. "America's absolute insistence on arbitration in regard to the Venezuela boundary dispute," says *The Spectator*, "and our agreement to her demand, binds her in honor not to refuse arbitration in the present case. That is a fact which we can not believe will be ignored by the American people, who have never wavered in their support of arbitration."

The Saturday Review remarks:

"The delusive and elusive attitude of the American negotiators is now only too clear. Arbitration is to be permitted if we first

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concede their claims to everything of importance. . . . The Canadian assertion that the United States claimed that all places in the occupation of their own citizens should be admitted to be outside arbitration is absolutely correct, astonishing as it may seem. This is the direct opposite to the attitude we have assumed with regard to Venezuela. There we have consented to submit all disputed territory to arbitration, however clear we believe the title of our citizens to be. Naturally we negatived this suggestion."

The Speaker wants to know if *The Times* will apologize for having been fooled into publishing Mr. Smalley's account. The paper adds:

"The mere continuance of American political control over what Canadians believe to be Canadian territory would be of little moment if the Americans allowed a reasonable amount of economic freedom. The complaint of the Canadians is that they do not. The custom-house at Dyea is exacting as against Canadian goods. The American navigation laws prevent any goods, American or British, being carried from San Francisco or Portland to Dyea in British bottoms. It is part of the coasting trade which is reserved to American ships. Thus the political possession of the coast strip between the new gold-fields and the sea is made the means of inflicting infinite economic annoyance."

It is the Alaskan boundary dispute which comes most to the fore just now, and even an observer somewhat partial to Canada must confess that her case appears somewhat weak. Cool heads among the Canadians themselves seem to think it so. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"The British commissioners proposed to adopt the rules laid down for the Venezuela arbitration; but the Americans sought to modify them by making it a condition precedent that, in any case, the settlements on the Lynn Canal should be considered as being within the republic. Under one of those rules, fifty years' possession would give a title to the territory. We are afraid that this might be turned against Canada, before the arbitral tribunal, in an embarrassing way. We have, it is true, our treaty rights under the agreement with Russia, from which the United States derives its title, and if Sir Wilfrid is on sure ground in contending that they would not be affected by the rule of prescription laid down, it would be all right; but there is reason to fear that the American counsel before the arbitral tribunal would insist that the treaty was subject to that rule. We do not say that the contention would be good, but it is desirable to guard against the possibility of its being made so."

The paper would be glad to find that at least the "piece of territory of which the ownership is in question were known as the disputed territory." But most Canadian papers do not take the trouble to enter into the merits of the question. They content themselves with abuse. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"No one has had to do with Washington without feeling that the Yankees are determined to have their own way and to have the best of the bargain no matter what may happen. Uncle Sam has not a friend in Europe, for he has 'done to a finish' every government that has been foolish enough to try to trade horses with him. Great Britain appears to be a friend, and no doubt is sincere, but what is Great Britain getting out of the bargain except an occasional after-dinner speech or some flim-flam message from the President? . . . The Yankee hog still squeals at the trough; untruth and unneighborliness still prevail at Washington. The result will be that the United States will have no friend anywhere, for no man or nation can always successfully demand the best of it and refuse to recognize the rights of others. Canada, I imagine, may yet be the means of imparting to Washington some sense of the delicate nature of international complications. We may not be secure from bombardment or a retaliatory commercial war, but we are safe within the environment of Great Britain, backed as we are by our own resources and the friendship that all nations must feel for a country which dares to peremptorily refuse the bulldozing of people who apparently know no gratitude, ignore justice, and rely entirely upon aggressive strength, selfishness, and wholesale untruth."

Prof. Goldwin Smith admits in the Toronto *Weekly Sun* that powerful private interests may have prevented an understanding so far as Canada is concerned. He says:

"Absolute free trade in minerals, an enlargement of the free list of forest products, an important concession of duty on lumber and on most agricultural products, a liberal adjustment of the sealing question, an amicable method for the settlement of the boundary question, an acceptance of Canada's views in respect of alien labor and the lake fisheries, together with reciprocal mining privileges—all these things the Americans aver were offered by them and rejected by the Canadians, who, they say, rode off on the Alaska boundary question, obstinately insisting upon that as an indispensable part of the settlement. It is not unlikely that fear of the Canadian protectionists, to whose influence our Government has yielded at home, may have operated upon them in their negotiations at Washington."

Events, Ottawa, says:

"It will be remembered that the tribunal proposed by the Americans for the settlement of this burning question was to be composed of six arbitrators, tho why such an absurd number should have been chosen, especially as three men were to be nominated by President McKinley and three by the English Privy Council, it is difficult to understand, unless it be on the assumption that an agreement was not desired. One is led into the disagreeable suspicion that our American cousins do not want the boundary settled. Do they want the whole continent?"

A BID FOR FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE can not be any doubt that the French people, who for twenty-five years hoped that the German empire would once more fall to pieces, have now become used to the idea of a nation on their Eastern frontier as solid as their own. This has encouraged many Frenchmen to speak of a possible Franco-German alliance; with hesitation at first, more boldly now. If we remember that no one in Germany wishes a war with France, and that the Germans are only held back from openly advocating an alliance with the "hereditary aggressor" by historical studies, the international importance of the following summary of Chappuis de Manbou's "*L'Alliance Franco-Allemande et ses Consequences*" will be appreciated:

Germany is the natúral ally of France. The policy of England is the greatest danger to the peace of the world. Inconsiderate egoism, brutal greed, and a megalomania which approaches insanity rule the British Government. The chief aim of the English is to suck the marrow from the bones of the people they manage to conquer. Under the mask of humanity, Christianity, and civilization they follow the nefarious practises of a robber. Any nation that trusts England is lost, for it will surely be left in the lurch as soon as England can gain by making common cause with the enemy. The war of 1870 is, no doubt, a serious obstacle to a Franco-German Alliance. But this hindrance can be overcome if only the French people will consent to be just to France. It will be found that the Germans have, to say the least, as much reason to complain of France as France has to be angry with them. The Napoleonic wars must be regarded from this point of view.

No doubt the German armies made themselves felt in France. But justice demands an acknowledgment of the fact that the Germans were, on the whole, very humane enemies; their soldiers, being fathers and husbands themselves, showing much kindness to French women and children. That the German doctors made no difference between French or German wounded is a fact too well known to need comment. The Alsace-Lorraine question may be a serious obstacle to an alliance. But if Germany took those provinces by force of arms, so did Louis XIV. Frenchmen must learn to accept the inevitable consequences of their defeat. Alsace is German, as every one knows, and the Germans will not be likely to give it up. Lorraine, partly French, may be constituted into a buffer state, if the Germans believe they can trust France to keep the peace.

How necessary is an alliance between France and Germany is shown by the connections of the two nations abroad. German and French outposts treat each other with great courtesy in the colonies, and there is never any complaint of encroachment, of the influencing of native chiefs against the government to which they owe obedience, or of the machinations of missionaries. How the English are in this respect every one knows.

As a matter of fact, prudence demands that France should stand on good terms with Germany. Germany will not attack her. To attack Germany, the help of Russia is imperative, and Russia, moving slowly, may be too late to help France. On the other hand an alliance with Germany would, without a doubt, strengthen France in every part of the world, while the pleasure of revenge is extremely barren, and not at all certain to repay its cost.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Erdman writes from Breslau, 1899: "The export of kid gloves from this consular district has amounted to $736,587.67 per annum. The glove leather is tanned, dyed, and the gloves are cut at the factories here; but most of them are sewn by girls in Austria, especially in Bohemia. German girls have never been taught the art. There is now an arrangement by which free sewing-schools will be started by the Prussian Government, one to be located in the province of Silesia and the other in the Rhine province, where are located most of the glove factories, the sewing for which has been done in Belgium."

In reply to a letter from a Massachusetts board of trade, Consul Moulton writes from Demerara, April 22, 1899: "Imports into British Guiana are mostly from England; some come from the United States. Surinam imports from England and Germany; Cayenne from France. Men's low shoes sell here at $1.20 to $1.68; a few at $2.40 to $3.84. Boots sell up to $5. Split hide and satin hide are used; calf quarters and kid uppers in black. Tan shoes are popular. Footwear for this market must have wide fittings, 4 and 5 English. The Portuguese, who number about 12,000, universally wear shoes made on the Mexican last, which is pointed and has an upward curve to the toe. Out of a total population of 278,000 in this colony, 217,000 people are either black, colored, or East Indian coolies, a majority of whom go barefooted a great portion of the time, for the reason that their occupation or their personal comfort does not require them to be shod; nor will their limited means permit the expense. Hence the conformation of their feet is such that to crowd them into the elegant and fashionable American boot, on the special occasions like Sundays or holidays, would induce such a fine frenzy of misery that neither religious devotion, peace of mind, nor graceful deportment would be promoted. It is estimated that about 5,000 pairs are made by hand in this city. Probably, not more than 30,000 of the total population wear shoes habitually the year round. During the year ended March 31, 1898, boots and shoes to the value of $137,590 were imported into British Guiana, of which $10,000 worth came from the United States and the balance from England. A portion of this importation went to Surinam, Dutch Guiana."

From the tables of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1898, recently issued, may be gathered some data of interest to the manufacturers of bicycles in the United States. The total number of bicycles sold in Canada during the year is estimated at 30,000, of which 27,262 were imported from the United States and 46 from Great Britain. In addition to this large importation of complete machines, the value of bicycle parts imported was $279,752 (of which the United States furnished $271,175), which is held to represent 12,000 complete machines at $27 each. In round numbers, the otal of imported bicycles sold, complete or in parts, was 40,000, averaging in cost $22.20, on which a duty of 30 per cent. was assessed and $179,259 collected, while on bicycle parts the duty collected was $83,534. In 1897, the importation of completed bicycles was 24,558, or 2,750 less than in 1898. The average cost in 1897 was $32.40, against $22.20 in 1898; and the duty, per machine, $9.72, against $5.66. These figures show that as the American manufacturer decreases the cost, the demand increases. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 18,617 bicycles were manufactured in Canada, of which only about 10,000 were sold at home. While the United States were encroaching on this market, Canadian manufacturers were reaching out for the trade in foreign countries, and sold 8,617 bicycles for $373.383, Australia taking 5,229; Germany, 1,441; Great Britain, 616; France, 490; and the United States, 307, as their largest customers. The prices seem to have been varied for each country as follows: Great Britain and Australia, about $46; France, about $41; United States, about $35; Germany, about $30.

"A series of questions having been put to me," writes our consul at Marseilles, France, "concerning the possibility of introducing factory-made window sashes and doors in France, I wish to say first that the method of interior construction in this country does not resemble our own, and any manufacturer desiring to do business here should visit the country and study the local peculiarities. All building is done to stay, and the light pine doors and sashes often used in America would not do here at all. Furthermore, there are no window frames in France that slide up and down as they do in the United States. The sashes are as long as doors, a double sash being made for each window, opening inward, clamped with a special fastening, and provided with interior and exterior blinds. In this southern country, where winds are severe, the outside shutters have immovable slats and are very heavy. Taking up the questions in detail, I have to say: There is no existing demand for factory-made doors. The notion prevails that ready-made doors are inferior to the hand-made article, and a demand would have to be created. As to shapes and styles in use, they are many. Sliding doors are unusual. As a rule, even large double doors swing on hinges. The dimensions of single doors of the ordinary type are: Height, 2.20 to 2.25 meters (7.22 to 7.38 feet); width, 80 to 90 centimeters (2.6 to 2.8 feet); thickness, 3½ centimeters (1.4 inches). Doors generally are hung on simple hinges. As no factory-made doors are sold, prices can not be quoted. For hand-made doors of the ordinary variety, the ruling price is 7 francs ($1.35) per square meter (10.76 square feet), or for double doors, 10 francs ($1.93) per square meter. One builder ventures to say that from three to five thousand doors are used annually in Marseilles. No dependence can be placed on the guess. The consumption obviously depends on the amount of building. Doors used here are of local manufacture, the lumber generally coming from Sweden and Norway. There are no special door factories in this city. I have no suggestions to make as to packing for exportation. No doors are imported. There are no local exporters of doors. Among the most important local contractors are the following: L. Gassier de Bastide, Rue Consolat, 63; H. Beranger, Rue Clothilde, 36; Jauffret Frères, Rue de la Rotonde, 23; Andre Capel, Rue Consolat, 138.

Vice-Consul Taylor writes from Ensenada, May 20, 1899, in regard to the discovery of very rich gold placers near San José and Santa Clara mountains, within one league of the Pacific coast. The port is Ascension Bay. There are already, says Mr. Taylor, about 2,000 persons on the ground. The mining-camps at Santa Rosalie, San Iawa, and Calmallé are deserted. The placers are three leagues wide and twelve or fifteen leagues long.

Passenger transit in Paris is effected by electricity, steam, compressed air, and horse-power. There are three tramway lines serving Paris and the suburbs, and omnibuses are generally used throughout the city. One of the above-mentioned tram-lines belongs to the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, and the other two are practically controlled by the same company; so that it can be said to have a monopoly of the entire passenger transit, exclusive of cabs and carriages. It is a stock company, organized in 1855, having obtained from the city by conventions of July 15, 1856, and June 18, 1860, the exclusive right to transport passengers from one point to another in the city of Paris. This concession expires on the 31st of May, 1910. The omnibuses are of two sizes and drawn by two or three horses respectively. The smaller model is arranged for 28 or 30 places (14 outside, 14 inside, and 2 on the platform). The larger model affords accommodation for 20 on top and 20

Reduced Prices

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inside, including 4 on platform. The fare on the top is 15 centimes (nearly 3 cents); inside and on platform, 30 centimes (nearly 6 cents). The payment of the last mentioned fare entitles the passenger to a "correspondence" or transfer ticket to another connecting or intersecting line. No passengers are taken on when the places are filled, either at a station or *en route*. At the starting-points, numbered tickets are handed to the passengers, and when there are more than enough to fill one conveyance the preference is given to those holding the first numbers. The next omnibus or car starting begins with the number last uncalled on the previous vehicle. The same system prevails at the fixed stations *en route* for vacant places. No standing in the aisle is allowed. It is impossible to say what the company paid for the concession, as the remuneration to the city is based upon a percentage and a royalty on the number of vehicles working.

Consul-General Holloway sends the following from St. Petersburg, May 13, 1899: "The Russian Government has, after many years' discussion, determined to abandon the old-style or Julian-Greek calendar, which is twelve days behind the now universal system of the Gregorian cycle, and which has been a source of annoyance to Russians doing business with other countries, who were compelled to use both dates, as well as to foreigners trading with Russia. The St. Petersburg Astronomical Society has taken the matter in hand, and with the cooperation of the ministers will appoint a commission to be composed of sixteen persons, nine of whom are to be members of the Astronomical Society, who will arrange all details. It is expected that the new-style calendar will go into effect in 1901."

Consul-General Gowey writes from Yokohama to a Pittsburg Company:

"The customs returns show that during the year 1898 there were imported into Japan 224,941 pounds of copper plates, sheets, and rods, valued at $29,243, and 93,925 pounds of yellow-metal sheathing, valued at $9,970. What proportion of rods were included in the foregoing, the returns do not indicate. Under the heading of exports, copper sheets and plates do not appear; but of refined copper there were shipped abroad during last year 35,709,650 pounds, mostly in the shape of slabs and ingots, valued at $3,553,245. Exports of manufactures of brass, at the same time, were valued at $9,856. The efforts made to produce sheet copper in Japan, I am informed, have not been encouraging, and the press has lately reported the failure of one of the largest concerns in this line of trade at Osaka. Japanese copper, while of fine appearance, has produced much dissatisfaction as sheathing on vessels—salt water destroying it in a very short time. An American vessel was sheathed at this port with Osaka copper purchased from a prominent Tokyo firm during the past year, and in about two months thereafter the metal was discovered to be entirely eaten through in so many places that its removal was made necessary, and Muntz metal substituted. For the latter article or its equivalent, there is undoubtedly a growing market in the Orient."

Consul-General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg, June 2, 1899, that he has been informed that the Minister of Finance will allow a duty-free entry of foreign exhibits for the international section of the dairy exhibition, to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899. The exhibits which will be sold at the exhibition, as also those which will remain in Russia after it is closed, will have to pay the regular duty levied on such articles.

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OUR MAIL BAG.

Helping a London Editor.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

You will recall that the London *Academy* originally reviewed Selma Lagerlöf's Gösta Berling's Saga as if it were the work of a *man*. This had to be corrected in a following issue when the discovery was made that she was a *woman*. In the number just received (April 29) *The Academy* seems to have made still other discoveries as to the Swedish novelist, and reproduces her picture and a half-column of matter—taken verbatim from THE LITERARY DIGEST—and no credit whatever given. It reads as if *The Academy* reviewer himself had seen the Berlin *Echo*, but his words are those of THE DIGEST which kindly did the work for him.

Also, the production of the picture of Selma Logerlöf's in *The Critic* for May seems influenced by the prior production of the same in the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST already mentioned. *The Critic* had already had its shy at Gösta Berling.

The Academy and other English papers condemn American papers for using the material of others—surely here is a case where a part of the account has been balanced. The wonder is that it is *The Academy* that forgets to use special type or quotation marks.

As the writer of the article in question for THE DIGEST, I feel I have a right to call your attention to the dissemination of this bit of seed sown in THE DIGEST'S garden. By their fruits ye shall know them. JOHN B. HENNEMAN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

PERSONALS.

THE civil authorities of Santiago on June 13 renamed one of the city streets after General Wood, bestowing upon it his Christian name as well. They propose to name the road over which the American troops entered the city after the surrender "Shafter Avenue."

THE United States Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the famous case of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, who has been fighting for twenty years to have her title perfected to a part of the old Gage farm in Chicago, now valued at one million dollars or more, upholding her claims to the property. When notified of the court's decision in her favor, she made this characteristic remark: "This suit is part of the almost ceaseless litigation which began one year before my father's death in 1865, and has pursued me ever since. I do not court public notoriety, but never shirk my duty when I feel that I am being persecuted. The judges of our courts are all right when you can get at them, but the lawyers hamper litigants where money is involved. They want it all. I am a thoroughly determined woman, and the entire Seventh Regiment with shotted guns can not keep me off when once I start in to defend my just rights."

A BASHFUL Chicago man courted a girl for three years without daring to propose. Finally, while he was visiting in St. Louis, he decided to propose by mail. He sent the letter, and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri. Then he began to believe he had been precipitate, and was assailed with doubt. That night he did not sleep. He thought all sorts of things, and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached her. But that was manifestly impossible. It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph office. Rushing in he seized a blank and

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nervously penned the following: "MISS MARY ——, Chicago: Mailed you wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open and deliver to me on my return." After that he breathed freer. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at the hotel. It read: "JOHN ——, St. Louis: No; you mailed right letter. It was about time."

COL. R. S. MACKENZIE, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was regarded in 1874 as the next candidate for the appointment of brigadier-general; but another wearer of the silver eagle on his shoulder-straps came into prominence about that time in the person of Col. Nelson A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry. It is an old story but will bear repetition. In Colonel Mackenzie's regiment there was a grizzled veteran, Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlen. One starlight night he and Colonel Mackenzie were together in camp on a scout upon the plains in Texas. Colonel McKenzie was walking up and down near his tent, snapping his fingers, and showing many signs of inward excitement. Suddenly he stopped and gazed up at the sky. "What are you looking for, colonel?" inquired Captain McLaughlen, stepping out from his tent, from which he had been watching the officer's movements. "Oh, I'm only looking for a star," said the colonel, with some embarrassment. "Colonel," said the veteran gravely, "I fear there's Miles between you and that star!" Events proved that there was reason in his words.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER, former husband of Amélie Rives, now the wife of Prince Troubetskoy, who has been an inmate of Bloomingdale Insane Asylum since 1897, has finally been declared incompetent by a New York sheriff's jury, and an application for a committee of his person and estate will now be made to the supreme court.

PRINCESS HELENE of Orleans, wife of the Duke of Aosta and sister of the Duke of Orleans, has sold a considerable part of the valuables in her Turin, Genoa, Milan, and Paris houses, and placed the money thus realized at the disposal of her brother, to be used in the Orleanist cause.

PRINCE LUIGI, the Duke of Abruzzi, who is now on his way to the North Pole, sailed in his ship, *Stella Polare*, on June 12, from Christiania, Norway. He is accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy, who will go with him as far as North Cape. Prince Luigi is taking with him twenty-one persons, including Count Quiri, a lieutenant in the Italian navy, Dr. Cavilli-Molinelli, two Italian sailors, four guides, ten Norwegian sailors, and one Eskimo.

MISS SELINA FITZHERBERT FOX recently took honors in the examination for bachelor of medicine at the University of Durham, in England. She headed the list of candidates, who, with the exception of herself, were all men. Miss Fox studied at the London School of Medicine for Women and at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is the first time in the five years that the qualifications have been open to women that advantage has been taken of the privilege.

As is well known, Mendelssohn was a great favorite of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and during his visits to London was frequently their guest, playing for them and accompanying the Queen, who possessed a good voice, and who often would sing for him. In "Fragments of an Autobiography," recently published by Felix Moscheles, son of the great pianist, and a god-son of Mendelssohn, a pleasing anecdote of the composer, and his association with her majesty is told. It was in 1847, the year of his death, that Mendelssohn had once more, as in 1842, been "making music with the Queen," and had been genuinely delighted with her rendering of his songs. As he was about to leave, she said:

"Now, Dr. Mendelssohn, you have given me so much pleasure, is there nothing I can do to give you pleasure?"

He answered that he was more than amply rewarded by her majesty's gracious reception, and by what would be a lasting remembrance of the interest she had shown in his music; but when she insisted he said:

"Well, to speak the truth, I have a wish, and one that only your majesty can grant."

"It is granted," she interposed.

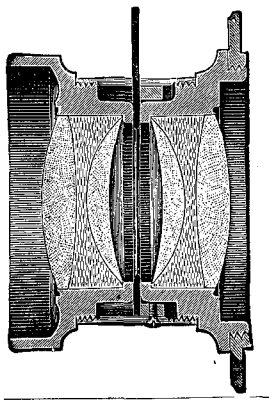
And then he told her that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the nurseries and all the domestic arrangements connected with the royal children. The most consummate courtier could not have expressed a wish better calculated to please the Queen. She most cordially responded and herself conducted him through the nurseries. Nor was the matter treated lightly; she had to show him the contents of the wardrobes and give him particulars of the service, and for the time being the two were not in the relative position of gracious sovereign and obedient servant, but rather of an experienced materfamilias and an enlightened paterfamilias, comparing notes, and giving each other points on the management of their respective children.

ON the 23d of May one hundred years ago Thomas Hood was born, and he died May 3, 1845. To those of an older generation familiar is the name of Tom Hood, for the "Thomas" does not seem to concert with his joyousness. His life, says the New York *Times*, must have been in a measure a troubled one, for he had to fight against bad health and poverty. How he did labor for his bread and cheese, working off trifles for the red satin bound ephemeral volumes, which were called "Keepsakes," or "Friendship's Offerings." There is a disposition to slight Tom Hood, and it is because the critic of to-day is in doubt as to whether the man was better in his merry or in his more serious moods. For ten years Tom Hood worked away at "comic annuals." Is he only to be remembered for these? Because he forced us to laugh, are we to forget how he could make our eyes to be dimmed with tears? Are we to forget the pathos of his "Song of the Shirt," or the sadness of "The Bridge of Sighs"? Are we to pass over the epigrams he wrote, perfect or their kind? Why, some of these are alive to-day and pass from mouth to mouth, and those who say them are ignorant of their source. There was that uncommon stuck-up person Rae Wilson, who abused Hood for what Rae Wilson affirmed was his flippancy. Hood wrote what he called an ode as a reply, and in it are four famous lines:

"A man may cry 'Church! Church!' at every word
With no more pity than other people—
A daw's not reckon'd a religious bird,
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple."

Walter Savage Landor, who was a most difficult man to please, wrote the most perfect appreciation of Hood that we know of:

"I tried at wit—it would not do;
At tenderness—that failed me too;
Before me on each path there stood
The witty and the tender Hood."



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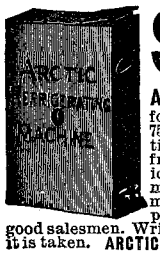

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Two Steps.—"When is their marriage to be solemnized?" "As soon as it has been financed."—*Puck.*

No Other Time.—"Henry, why do you smoke continually from morning until night?" "It's the only time I get. I sleep from night till morning."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Size of It.—EDITH: "What does a man mean when he says that comment is useless?"

DAVIE: "Means that he can't think of anything else to say."—*Puck.*

Abreast of the Times.—TEACHER: "What does the abbreviaion "lb." mean?"

DICKY: "It means 'Lanky Bob,' ma'am."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Over the Fence.—MRS. RILEY: "Are yez on callin' terms wid our new neighbor?"

MRS. MURPHY: "Av coorse I am. She called me a thafe, and I called her another."—*Tid-Bits.*

Even.—MRS. BUSYBODY: "Your husband goes out a great deal, doesn't he?"

MRS. GOODWIFE: "Oh, I don't know; he doesn't go out any oftener than he comes in."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Used to It.—"When I rejected Dick he didn't seem a bit put out. I can't understand it." "Well, I can. Dick is used to it. He used to write poetry, and get a dozen rejections every week."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Met His Superior.—HARDENED SCOUNDREL: "How'd you make out at robbin' the train?"

DESPERATE VILLAIN (in disgust): "Done first-rate till I go into the Pullman sleeper. Then the porter held *me* up!"—*Harlem Life.*

Quite Easy Then.—"Do you think," said he, "that one can live in New York and remain absolutely ignorant of the ways of this wicked world?" "No," was the answer, "not unless he happens to be chief of police."—*Washington Star.*

Covert Enemies.—"Dorothy has quit making me uncomfortable by telling me my hat wasn't on straight." "What stopped her?" "Every time she did it I told her she had too much powder on her nose."—*Chicago Record.*

Comforting a Friend.—VERISOPHT: "That brute Snodgrass called me a conceited idiot, don't cher know."

HUNKER: "Is that so? You never struck me as being particularly conceited."—*Tid-Bits.*

Corned Beef.—JOHNNY: "I know how corned beef is made now, grandpa."

GRANDPA: "How?"

JOHNNY: "I saw the man giving the cows rock salt."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Chance.—HUSBAND: "I am going to join another club to-night."

WIFE: "I don't suppose I shall see you at all after this?"

HUSBAND: "Oh, yes! They have a ladies' day."—*Puck.*

Making a Choice.—"Which do you prefer?" asked her indulgent father. "It is so hard to decide," she answered, "but at the price quoted I think the duke is a better bargain than the count. I guess you may buy me the duke."—*Chicago Post.*

Just Comfortable.—Uncle inquired of little Bobby if he had been a good little boy.

BOBBY: "No, I haven't."

UNCLE: "Why, I hope you haven't been very bad."

BOBBY: "Oh, no; just comfortable."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Rational Argument.—"You once said you would die for me, Jonas, and now you refuse to cut the grass." "That's perfectly logical, Minerva. If I died for you I'd be done with it, but if I mow the grass once you'll make me do it every two weeks."—*Chicago Record.*

Alternative Hypotheses.—"I love you," he whispered. Ernestine trembled, and regarded him perplexedly. "Do my ears deceive me?" she asked herself; "or does my complexion deceive him?" For it was her misfortune to lack confidence in herself.—*Detroit Journal.*

As Pants the Hart, Etc.—"She felt the strong arm of the law," he said, speaking of a woman who had got into trouble. "How delightful!" commented the demure young thing. "What is delightful?" he demanded in surprise. "To feel a strong arm," she answered softly.—*Chicago Post.*

Unreasonable Women!—Mrs. Fimsby says that men are so changeable. Fimsby used to tell her that she was worth her weight in gold. When she had to sit on his knees in the coach the other day he said he wished she wasn't so confounded heavy.—*Boston Transcript.*

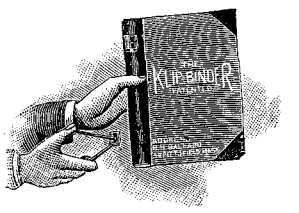
At the 'Phone.—Agitated papa at 'phone. "Hello! hello! hello! hello!" "What number, please?" "Two." "Two?" "Two, of course." "Two what." "Twins, confound it. How many do you think——" Finds he has been rung off. Goes away cursing the trusts.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

Brooklyn.—HICKS: "What a talker that man Brown is! I always regarded him as such a gloomy, reticent fellow until two or three days ago."

WICKS: "Yes, I understand that his baby just begun to laugh for the first time last week."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Preparation Needed.—"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy. "I should spank whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, gleefully, "'coz papa's broken it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Such Sticky Weather, Too!—"I don't like Snaggs's idea of a joke," said Hiland. "No?" replied Halket. "No, I don't." "Tell me about it." "The other night I called to see him, and he said: 'I'll get a small bottle.' 'All right,' I said, 'get a bottle with a 'stick' in it.' So Snaggs went out and presently returned with a bottle of mucilage."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*



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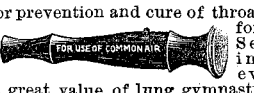

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A Hobby of His.—An old country sexton, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This ere is the tomb of Thomas 'Ooper an' 'is eleven woives." One day a lady remarked: "Eleven? Dear me—that's rather a lot, isn't it?" The old man looked at her gravely, and replied: "Well, mum, yer se it war an 'obby of 'is'n."—*Tid-Bits.*

Egging Her On.—SHE (after some not infrequent domestic disturbance): "I have nothing to say, Keziah."

HE: "So I see, my dear, but—eh——"

SHE: "But what, Keziah?"

HE: "Oh, nothing, except that I am amazed to realize that you don't follow your usual custom under such circumstances and say it."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Association of Ideas.—"I'm looking for a man that's in business somewhere along this street," said the perplexed stranger, "and I've forgotten his name. Had it at my tongue's end five minutes ago. Say, what's the name of that suburb this side of Evanston?" "Buena Park?" hazarded the policeman whom he stopped to question. "No, that isn't it. Isn't there another one." "Edgewater?" "Edgewater! That's right!" delightedly exclaimed the stranger. "Got it now. The name of the man I'm trying to find is Banks. Know him?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Didn't Even Hesitate.—An Englishman traveling in Maryland had occasion to investigate the running time of the trains that passed through the small place where he was stopping. Carefully searching a time-table, he found apparently that there would be an express train due at four o'clock that afternoon. The Englishman was on time with his grip, *et cetera*, and so was the express train. The intending passenger watched it approach and thunder by the station at top speed. The traveler was annoyed, and turning to a colored man who stood near, remarked: "That train didn't stop!" "No sir," replied the colored citizen, cheerfully, "didn' ev'n hes'tate."—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, July 3.

—A special despatch from Washington says that "while the army of the Philippines has been successful, the commanding **general has been a failure.**"

—Judge W. S. Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who **presided at the trial of Guiteau,** resigns.

—The **Spanish Senate** ratifies the terms of the treaty of peace and adjourns.

—The British Government grants a subsidy for the establishment of a freight and passenger **line between Jamaica and Great Britain.**

Tuesday, July 4.

—In a speech at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration, **ex-Governor Hogg of Texas** declares that "Democracy ought to renew its fight for free silver, with Bryan as the candidate."

—A silver wreath, the gift of the United States to the Netherlands, is laid **on the tomb of Grotinus,** "the father of international law," at Delft.

—Disastrous **floods occur in Texas.**

—Assistant Secretary of War **Meiklejohn announces his candidacy** for the United States Senate for Nebraska, to succeed John M. Thurston.

Wednesday, July 5.

—The annual convention of the **Christian Endeavor Society** meets in Detroit.

—By **floods on the Brazos River,** in Texas, more than 800 lives and a vast amount of property are lost.

—The Michigan supreme court declares unconstitutional the law under which the city of **Detroit proposed to buy its street railways.**

—**Bishop John P. Newman,** of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies at Saratoga.

—The American delegates at the peace conference secure a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of **private property at sea in time of war** dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter.

—Two attempts are made **to assassinate the Ameer of Afghanistan.**

At the Henley regatta, Howell, the American oarsman of Cambridge, wins the second heat of the Diamond Sculls.

Thursday, July 6.

—The War Department makes public a formal order for the enlistment of ten regiments of volunteers for **service in the Philippines;** Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his son, Lieut. John Wheeler, Jr., are assigned to Philippine commands.

—**Robert Bonner,** editor and horseman, dies in New York City.

—An attempt is made **to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia.**

—Mrs. May Wright Sewell is **elected president of the International Council of Women,** to succeed the Countess of Aberdeen.

Friday, July 7.

—Another shooting in the **Howard-Baker feud** takes place at London, Ky.

—The draft of the proposed convention providing that a permanent **international arbitration court** be established is submitted to the peace conference, which adjourns until July 17.

—The American oarsman **Howell wins the Diamond Sculls** cup at Henley.

—The **assassins of the Filipino General Luna** are acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Saturday, July 8.

—The Insular Commission renders an opinion that "the islands acquired from Spain as a result of the war are **not United States territory.**"

—**Christian Endeavorers** at Detroit adopt a memorial to the peace conference at The Hague.

—Governor **Roosevelt calls on the President** at the White House.

—Secretary **Alger denies that he was interviewed** in New York as to his relations with Governor Pingree.

—Severe rains are causing distress to **American troops in the Philippines.**

—German and French newspapers comment favorably on the **German Emperor's visit to the French cruiser** *Iphigénie* in the harbor of Bergen.

—The **cup challenger** *Shamrock* makes a successful trial spin in the Channel.

Sunday, July 9.

—The British parliamentary committee on Indian currency recommends **a gold standard for India** with the British sovereign as legal tender.

—The **governor of Devil's Island,** upon which Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed.

—**President Krüger, of the Transvaal,** telegraphs to the Pope: "Our crisis is over, tho the settlement is still distant."

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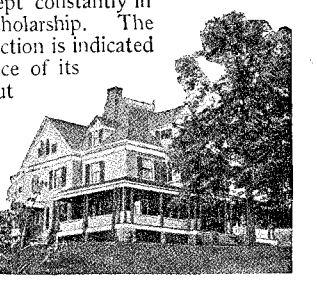

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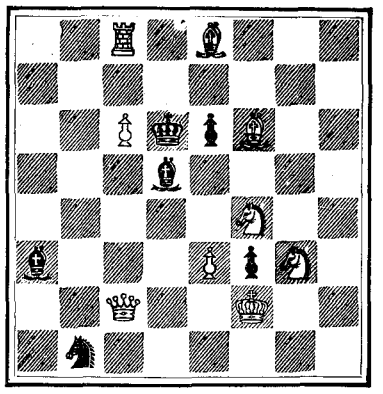
Problem 396.

By. P. G. L. F.

From The British Chess Magazine.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces

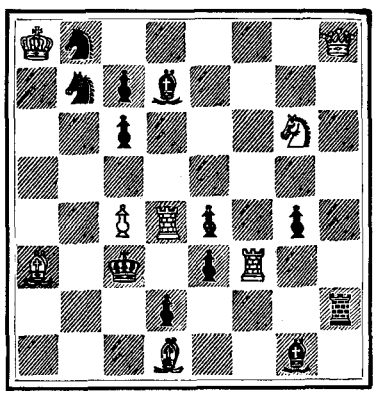
White mates in two moves.

Problem 397.

BY VALENTINE MARIN.

First Prize *Ruy Lopez* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 390.

Key-move, Q—K 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; E. A. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; H. R. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; R. H. Bolster, Roxbury, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; J. H. M., St. Albans, Vt.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Tex.

Comments: "Bold, crisp, and bright; deciphered at sight"—I. W. B.; "Neat; but key-move soon found"—C. D. S.; "Not difficult—R. M. C.; "Unexcelled for number and beauty of variations"—F. S. F.; "Dead easy"—L. A. L. M.; "These Queen-sacrifice problems are too common to be difficult"—G. P.; "A splendid sacrifice for position"—E. A. C.; "Most excellent"—C. F. M.; "Fine piece of Chess-work"—H. W. F.

The *B. C. M.*, commenting on 388 and 390, says that "general opinion" would transpose their positions. In 388 there is a "construction flaw." "The variations depending on the K Kt P and Kt on K R 6 are inane." These two pieces and the White Kt on R 5 should be removed.

No. 391.

1. Q—R 8 / K—Q 3
   2. Q—Q Kt 8 ch / K—K 2 — 3. Kt—Q 5, mate
   2. ..... / K—B 4 — 3. Q—B 7, mate

1. ..... / K—B 3
   2. Q—K R 8 ch / K—K 2 — 3. Kt x P, mate
   2. ..... / K—Kt 4 — 3. Kt—B 3, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., C. D. S., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., J. G. L., F. S. F., L. A. L. M., D. E. T., F. M. M., M. M., G. P., T. R. D., E. A. C., H. R. N., R. H. B.; "Try again," Fairfield Center, Ind.

Comments: "I admire this very much"—M. W. H.; "Fine example of succinct sacrifice"—I. W. B.; "An enjoyable exercise"—C. D. S.; "Simple neat, good mating position"—F. H. J.; "Unique and difficult"—R. M. C.; "Deserved the prize"—C. R. O.; "Good play-mate for 389"—F. S. F.; "A peerless problem"—J. G. L.; "Mark this 100; it is perfect"—L. A. L. M.; "A beautifully simple problem"—M. M.; "Deserves a premium"—E. H. C.; "Gave me quite a study for a time"—T. A.

W H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; F. Rhodes, Center, Ind.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va., and the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S., were successful with 388. W. H. H. C., A. P. G., and T. R. D. got 389. W. H. H. C. solved 387.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

THIRTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Two Knights Defense.

V. BRENT. *White.*	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK. *Black.*	V. BRENT. *White.*	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 B P x P	Q—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 P—Q R 4	B—R 3
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	17 P—K 6 ch	K—B sq
4 Kt-Kt 5(a)	P—Q 4	18 P x Kt P	B x P
5 P x P	Kt x P (b)	19 P—B 4	B x P
6 Kt x B P	K x Kt	20 Q x B	Q x K P
7 Q—B 3 ch	K—K 3	21 Kt—Kt 5	Q—Q 2
8 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Kt 5	22 Kt—B 7	R—Kt sq
9 P—Q 4	P—B 3	23 Kt—K 5	Q—K 3
10 Castles	Q—B 3	24 Kt x P	Kt—B 2
11 Q—K 2	P—Q Kt 4	25 P—Q 5	Q x P
12 Kt—K 4	Q—B 4	26 R x B ch	K—Kt 2
13 B x Kt ch	Kt x B	27 Kt-R 5 ch	Resigns.
14 P—K B 4	K—Q 2		

Notes.

(a) This move, while it used to be considered as a strong and somewhat perplexing play, has been discarded, because, with the proper defense, it is supposed to give Black the better game. Nowadays, Kt—B 3 is preferred.

(b) Here is where Black made his great blunder, and permitted White to get an attack which is almost, if not altogether irresistible. Black should have played Kt—Q R 4.

It is not necessary to give any further notes, as Black hadn't a ghost of a show after he permitted White to get the attack he was after.

End of the London Tournament.

LASKER FIRST.—PILLSBURY SHARES SECOND PRIZE.

The final games of the Tournament were played Monday, July 10. Lasker takes first prize, $1,250; Pillsbury, Janowski and Maroczy divided second, third and fourth prizes, each receiving $575; Schlechter was fifth, $325; Blackburne sixth, $250; Tschigorin seventh, $200; Showalter eighth, $150; Mason ninth and final prize, $100.

The score, stood as follows at the close:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Lasker	22½	4½	Showalter	12½	14½
Pillsbury	18	9	Mason	12	15
Janowski	18	9	Steinitz	11½	15½
Maroczy	18	9	Cohn	11½	15½
Schlechter	17	10	Lee	9½	17½
Blackburne	15½	11½	Bird	7	20
Tschigorin	15	12	Tinsley	6	21

Games from the London Tourney.

JANOWSKI OUTPLAYS PILLSBURY.

Vienna Opening.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 P—B 4	K—R 2
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Q—K B 3	R—K Kt sq
3 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	27 K—R 2	P—Kt 3 sq
4 Kt x P	Castles	28 P-K Kt 3	P—Q R 4
5 B—K 2	P—Q 3	29 Q—Q 5	R—K B sq
6 Kt—B 3	B x Kt	30 B—Q 4	Q—B 2
7 Q P x B	Kt x P	31 Q—B 6	K—K Kt sq
8 Castles	Kt—Q 2	32 Q—Q 5	R—K B sq
9 R—K sq	Q Kt—B 3	33 P—R 4	P—R 4
10 B—Q 3	Kt—B 4	34 P—Kt 3	P—R 5
11 B-K Kt 5	P—K R 3	35 Q—B 3	K—R 3
12 B—R 4	B—Kt 5	36 P x P	R—K Kt sq
13 P—K R 3	Kt x B	37 R-K Kt sq	Kt—B sq
14 Q x Kt	B x Kt	38 K—Kt 5	Kt—K 3
15 Q x B	P—K Kt 4	39 B—B 6	Kt—Kt 2
16 B—Kt 3	Kt—Q 2	40 Q—Q 5	Q—K sq
17 Q—B 5	K—Kt 2	41 Q—Kt 2	Q—B 2
18 Q R-Q sq	R—K sq	42 B x Kt ch	R x B
19 P—K B 4	R x R ch	43 R x R	Q x R
20 R x R	Kt—B sq	44 Q-Kt 5 ch	K—R 2
21 P—K R 4	Q—Q 2	45 Q x P	K—R sq
22 Q—Q 3	P x R P	46 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
23 B x P	Kt—Kt 3	47 Q—Kt 5	Resigns.
24 B—B 2	P—K B 4		

MAROCZY'S FINE PLAY.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3	22 Q—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4
2 P—K 3	P—Q 4	23 R(R 4)-R	P x P
3 B—Q 3	P—Q B 4	24 B P x P	Q x P
4 P—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 Q x Q P	B—B 5
5 P—K B 4	P—K Kt 4	26 R—Kt 2	B—K 3
6 P x P	Q x P	27 Q—K 4	Q x Q
7 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 5	28 B x Q	R x P
8 Q—K 2	P—K B 4	29 B x Kt	P x B
9 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—B 3	30 Kt—B 2	R x Kt
10 Kt—B sq	R—K Kt sq	31 R x R	R—Q sq
11 R-K Kt sq	B—Q 3	32 R—R 2	R x R
12 B—Q 2	Kt—K 5	33 R x R	P—Kt 6
13 Castles	Kt x B	34 Kt—K sq	B—Q 4
14 Kt(B)x Kt	P—Q B 5	35 K—Q sq	B x R
15 B—B 2	B x P	36 K x B	P—Kt 7
16 R—R sq	B—Q 3	37 Kt x P	B x Kt
17 R x P	B—Q 2	38 K—B 3	B—Q 4
18 R—Kt	Castles	39 P—Kt 3	P x P
19 R—R 4	Q—Kt 2	40 P x P	B x P
20 P—K Kt 4	P x P	41 K x B	K—Kt 2
21 Kt—K sq	P—K 4	42 Resigns.	

A Little Skit.

In this game, the white pieces were played by our youngest solver, Murray Marble, only 15 years of age. He also furnished the notes, which are characteristic of this bright boy.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K B 4

Black, evidently thinking that White is no good, makes a crazy defense, which proves to be no defense at all.

2 P x P	P—Q 4
3 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3
4 P x P	K—Q 2
5 P x P	Kt—K B 3
6 Q—B 5 ch	P—K 3
7 Q—Kt 6	R x P
8 Kt—K B 3	R—Kt 2
9 Q—R 6	R—Kt sq
10 Q—R 3	B—K 2
11 P—Q 4	Kt—K 5

He should attack less and defend more. Kt—B 3 is the move.

12 Kt—K 5 ch	K—Q 3

If K—K sq White mates in two. His only alternative gives White a "fork" to win the Q. White ignores the "fork."

13 B—Q Kt 5 !	R—B sq
14 P—Q B 4 !	P x P
15 Kt x P ch	K—Q 4
16 Kt—B 3 ch	Kt x Kt
17 P x Kt	Kt—Q 2

At last; but now it is useless.

18 Q—Kt 3	B—R 5
19 Kt—K 3 ch	K—K 5
20 P—B 3 ch	R x P
21 P x R mate.	

End-Game Studies.

From *The British Chess Magazine.*

WHITE (4 pieces): K on K B 3; Kts on K Kt 7 and Q 4; R on Q Kt sq.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on K R 7; B on K sq; Ps on K B 7 and K Kt 6.

Black to play. What result?

Ages of the Masters.

Bird, 69; Steinitz, 63; Blackburne, 57; Burn, 51; Mason, 50; Tschigorin, 49; Showalter, 39; Tarrasch, 37; Lasker, 31; Janowski, 31; Cohn, 30; Maroczy, 29; Pillsbury, 27; Schlechter, 25.

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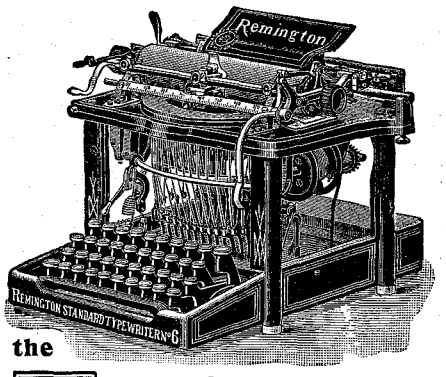

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